Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME XX.] WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1819. [NUMBER 1523.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO be Sold at *Sion*, this 11th day of August Instant, all the remaining unsold and loose Timber, and other Articles of Furniture on the premises at *Sion*; including a large heap of wooden Ships knees, and also a large heap of that valuable wood called Lignum Vitæ for Block Sheaves. The sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

And on Saturday next will be Sold in the Fort at the office of Mr. TASKER next Door to the Police Office all that Mesuage Tenament and extensive premises called *Sion* as advertized in last Saturdays Courier, and also all that Ship or Vessel called the DADADLOY, now lying in the Harbour of Bombay with all her Stores Masts and Rigging and Boats. And also all the Ketch or Vessel called the MARY, of the burthen of 109 tons or there abouts, with all her Stores. Also various articles of Furniture, Books, Wines, and other things. The whole of the said property to be positively Sold to the highest bidder without any reservation whatsoever.

O. WOODHOUSE
SHERIFF.

Bombay Sheriff's Office, 11th August 1819.

Advertisement.

In the Goods of NARRON DADAJEE late of Bombay Hindoo Coppersmith deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Court of the Recorder, that Letters of Administration, in the above Goods, may be granted to SUCCOOBOY, the widow of PANDOWJEE RAGOWJEE during the Minority of PURSHOTUM PANDOWJEE the next of kin of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby required thereof.

GRANT.
PROTOR.

Bombay, 4th August 1819.

CARD.

Messrs. McVeigh's & Jolliffe's

Seminary,

BOMBAY.

A LARGE and spacious House in the Rampart Row, occupied for many years by the late W. KENNEDY, Esquire, Registrar, and Prothonotary of the Recorder's Court.

Mr. McVeigh, grateful for the Encouragement he has experienced during the last nine years from a liberal minded Public in the Support and Management of his Establishment for the Education of Youth, begs leave to introduce to their Notice MR. FREDERICK JOLLIFFE, as his Partner in the Concern, from the 25th of last Month.

Instructions will be given as usual in the various Branches of Literature specified in a former Advertisement bearing Date 30th November 1816, with the Addition of the French, and the Rudiments of the Latin Languages, Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, Navigation and Nautical Astronomy, and Geography, with an Illustration of the Globes.

Bombay 4th August 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS,

John Yeates

WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
This Day, and To-morrow.

SEVERAL Articles of Glass, and Table Ware, Plate and Plated Ware, Scotch Cambric's, Dimities, Bengal Bandanoa Silk Handkerchiefs. Several Dozens of Fresh Port Wine, and French Claret just imported, Dutch Liquers, Sparkling Champaign, &c. &c.

At 12 o'Clock precisely, will be put up for Sale a Shigram Po, with a pair of Strong Ponies, and Harness complete. Also a few Saddle Horses, and Three Square, Piano-Fortes.

Apollo-Street, Aug. 11, 1819.

To be Sold

FOR READY MONEY,

10 Hhds. of Hodgson's Pale Ale, at 130 Rs. per. Hhd.

60 Doz. of Saxton's and Gledstane's Claret, in half chests, at 40 Rs. per Dozen.

40 Doz. of Paxton's, Port Wine, at 25 Rs. per Dozen.

Apply to Mr. Baker, of the H. C. Ship Herefordshire, *Dady's Buildings*.

Bombay, Aug. 11, 1819.

FOR SALE
at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurances, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th July, 1819.

A CARD.

THE Gazette Calendar and Army List are ready for delivery.

Bombay, 23d June, 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 31ST JULY 1819.

MR. JOSEPH McMORRIS having arrived on the 29th instant in the Bombay Merchant, and produced the counterpart of his covenant as an Assistant Surgeon for this Presidency, is accordingly admitted on the establishment from the date of his arrival.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Cavalry and Infantry having also arrived in the Bombay Merchant, and produced certificates from the East India House of their appointments for this Presidency are admitted on the establishment. Mr. Fawcett is appointed an Acting Cornet, and the Infantry Cadets promoted to Ensigns,—date of rank to be settled hereafter.

CAVALRY.

Mr. Henry Fawcett.

INFANTRY.

Mr. Samuel D. Wilson,
„ Charles Johnson,
„ David Liddell,
„ Henry Crawshay Teasdale,
„ Edmund Cartnew.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on sick certificate to Assistant Surgeon George Gordon, for a period of three years from the date of his embarkation.

The furlough to sea on sick certificate granted to Captain Litchfield of the 2d Regiment of light Cavalry on the 27th of November last is extended to the 15th of November next.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to place Brevet Captain Adams, Assistant to the Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat, at the disposal of the Honorable the Commissioner in the Deccan.

2d August 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is placed to notify that the controul vested in the Engineer Officers, over the Civil Buildings at thee Subordinates by Section III of the Regulation for the guidance of the Engineer Department, dated the 1st April 1818, is confined to the Sudder station of each Zillah, and is not to be considered as extending to the Buildings in the Purgunnahs unless it may be so directed by a special Order from Government.

4th August 1819.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix on Zyghur as the Sudder station of the Zillah of the Southern Konkan.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Aug. 5th, Thos. Parry Cadet Infantry, from England.
Ditto, George Moore, do. do.
Ditto, Capt. R. Ogilby, 1st Bat. 3d Regt. Bombay Pallee.
6th, Lieut. Wm. Cazalet, from Baroach.
8th, D. C. Bell, Assist.-Surgeon Bagdad Residency, from Kutch.

DEPARTURE.—NONE.

DESATEER.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It must, I think, be generaly acknowledged that the Editor of the India Gazette is unreasonably severe upon the Editor of the Desateer, Mulla Feeroz, of Bombay. It is not pretended that this person forged that work, and published his own composition under the designation of an ancient production, as those celebrated literary forgers, McPherson, Chatterton, and Horace Walpole, did in the instances of Ossian's poems, those of Rowley, and the novel of the Castle of Otranto. If such an opinion had ever been entertained, it is completely overthrown by the circumstance of other copies of the same book having come to light, one of which has been deposited in the Library of Bombay. The only accusation which seems then to attach to tho Mulla, is that he has proved, and many others along with him, the dupe of his own credulity; and that he has given to the world a work, in the justness of whose pretensions to authenticity and antiquity he himself placed implicit reliance.

In the critique, which sometime ago appeared in the Government Gazette, we find that Sir John Malcolm, a distinguished Oriental Scholar, recommended its immediate publication that its merits might be fairly investigated;" and also that "Mr. Duncan, the late Governor of Bombay, appears to have been satisfied of its authenticity." Now if so intelligent a man and excellent scholar, as the late Mr. Duncan, embraced this opinion, can it in fairness be deemed extraordinary, that the same should he held by a native of India? especially since we well know that, in literary matters, all of them are proverbial for their puerile credulity, and that both the education and habits of the individual in question had led him to confide in the authenticity of the work.

The present attack upon Mulla Feeroz, comprehends charges essentially different from those preferred by Major Wilford against the pundits of Benares, in reference to the impudent imposition practised by those gross deceivers upon that consummate scholar, to whose indefatigable exertions Oriental literature is laid under such vast, indeed, boundless obligations. In that instance, the Brahmans impudently and wilfully imposed falsehood for truth; but in the present, we. in fact, observe an Editor performing an important service to literature by openly publising a production, which he himself believes to be authentic, but respecting whose merits the Public are ultimately left at liberty to decide.

This decision accordingly has been made, or, at least, a part of this community has decided that the claims of the Desateer to remote antiquity are unfounded. But is Mulla Feeroz blameable because this discovery has been made? On the contrary, is he not rather entitled to the warmest thanks of every scholar, for, at length, putting it within our power to form an accurate judgement respecting the merits of this curious, and much celebrated, but hitherto unknown work? For ought that has been urged in the Government Gazette, the book may, at least, be considered to be as old as the Mussulman invasion and this is not altogether an event of yesterday; and what the Mulla states, appears to be tolerably correct, v. 12, that we should not have been favoured with a sight of other copies excepting for the existence of this publication, for which he is so severely and, in my apprehension, unjustly taken to task.

So far as I am enabled to form an opinion regarding the Desateer, from the slight notices that have appeared in the Newpapers I should certainly not conclude its composition to be of higher antiquity than five or six centuries from the present era, perhaps the book is even of later date. The principal charge, therefore, against its authenticity, consists in the quotation from Sir W. Jones, with which the Calcutta critique concludes, "that the dialect of the Guebers, which they pretend to be that of Zerotoosh, is a late invention of their Priests, or subsequent at least to the Mussulman invasion."

To the accuracy of the opinion here delivered by Sir W. Jones, although it be exceedingly general, wa shall at present subscribe; yet let me ask who has found more credulous [illegible] in respect to the high antiquity of Sanscrit works? almost every line of this eminent scholar's far-famed writings betrays ample and lamentable proofs of the existence of most mistaken opinions in these points, and the groundless conclusion which a fertile, but fanciful imagination, led him too hastily to draw; and were we to proceed into rigid investigation, it would perhaps be not altogether difficult to prove that works, on whose antiquity he placed the firmest dependence, comprehend very little besides "the inventions of Priests subsequent to the Mussulman invasion." Yet who would dream of attacking a Brahman, supposing such a person should obtain a liberal subscription for promoting the publication of a translated Veda, because the Hindoo Editor chose to contend that it was an ancient and authentic work, coeval with the creation.

I shall cite, if not an example, at least, an illustration. The verse named Gayatri, is admitted to form the holiest, and consequently the most ancient text of the Vedas, and Moore in his Hindu Pantheon offers the following observations on it: "There is no doubt but that pious Brahmans would be very deeply shocked at hearing the Gayatri defiled by unholy articulation, even it expressed in the most respectful manner; and would be distressed at knowing the characters and meanning to be in the possession of person of out of the pale of sanctity." (Par 15, p. 410) This author proceeds "Sir W. Jones says in the conclusion of the Institutes of Menu, he intends a translation in the following passage, the words in Italics being those immediately of the text:

"The many panegyrics on the Gayatri, the mother, as it is called, of the Vedas, prove the author to have adored, not the visible material Sun, but *divine* and incomparably greater light, *which illumines all, delights all, from which all proceed and to which all must return*, &c" (ibid) in another page of the same work we find this passage; "that invinsible incomprehensible being" which illumines all, delights all, whence all proceed, that by which they live when born, and that to which all must return" (Veda.) Now, Sir, Rammohun Roy, or the best informed of his followers, will not scruple, I apprehend, to uphold with the utmost strength of argument the high antiquity of this text, yet how will the supporters of authenticity and antiquity be astounded, when they learn that the principal part of this mystical verse, is a direct unacknowledged translation, or rather plagarism, of a well known verse of the Koran, and that one half of the name *atri*, or more properly *ottor*, which signifies essence, is a common Arabic vocable. No objection was ever raised against the Missionaries of Serampore, because the works of Confucius, supposed by them to be authentic, were published with a translation from their press; yet can we doubt, reasoning from analogy, that if we possessed as intimate acquaintance with the literature, manners, and habits of the Chinese, as we have obtained respecting those of the inhabitants of the Indian Peninsula, that even the works of the Chinese sage, might not improbably be discovered to consist of a mere compilation of insipid sayings composed at no very remote distance from the present period,

But, indeed, if objections of the nature of those started against the Desateer be allowed to be valid, there must be an end of all literature, for no one hereafter could venture upon the task of editing the works of an ancient or deceased author, since in no instance perhaps could evidence be found in the possession of a single individual sufficient to silence the objections that may be raised against the genuineness of every composition reputed to have descended from antiquity; of which fact no further proof need be adduced, than the cavils. and apparently with very little reason, against the authenticity of the records inscribed upon the Arundelian Marble which is named the Parian Chronicle.

The Editor of the India Gazette seems apparantly vexed at having been misled into an opinion of the Desateer's authenticity. But for this credulity, I contend that Mulla Feeroz cannot in reason be considered as responsible. On

his part there does not appear to have been any wish to deceive; and those who subscribed to the work, acting under an impression, that its authenticity would be established by the single opinion or mere *ipse dixit* of its Editor, ought t have remembered the recommendation, of Sir John Malcolm, for its immediate publication "that its merits might be fairly investigated." The Subscribers must therefore look to themselves for any disappointment they may have experienced and at last may console themselves with the reflection that disappointments of this kind very frequently follow expectations of a similar description. Mulla Feeroz should never have been considered competent authority to decide upon the antiquity of the book; but, so far as his labours are taken into account, I repeat that he has performed a service to literature by enabling us to form an accurate estimation of its merits, and thus setting all mistaken ideas regarding it completely at rest.

The Editor of the India Gazette may be considered as being peculiarly unfortunate in his conclusion regarding oriental literature. For not many months back, an extract was published in that paper, comprehending a passage from a Madras Journal, which again purported to contain a passage from an ancient Hindoo work, said to be written by the Physician Dhanwanteeree, in which it was shewn that the Hindoos have been in possession of vaccination from time immemorial. To this ridiculous passage was added a commentary written by the Editor of the India Gazette, and which seemed to have been intended to add corroboration to the assertion republished from the Madras paper. Now, in the course of a short period afterward, a letter was transmitted to the Editor, calling in question the authenticity of the Sanscrit passage, and establishing Dr. Jenner's claim to originality over the Brahmans, upon grounds which, had they been published, would no doubt have afforded full conviction of their validity. But, strange to relate, that letter was suppressed, and no further notice taken of its contents than merely stating th t the communication contained a Medical case!

In conclusion, Mulla Feeroz seems to deserve applause for the fidelity with which he appears to have put the Public in possession of this long sought for and often mentioned book; and similar commendation ought to be bestowed upon every Oriental, Hindoo, Mussulman, or Gueber, who will honestly come forward and candidly publish Eastern works, even if they be in the original tongue; and much more ought the portion of merited encouragement to be increased, if by the exertions of such persons they are presented to us in the familiar dress of an English Translation.

Your obedient servant,
MANETHO.

June 14, 1819.

TO MANETHO.

Sir,

You have assumed a privilege which I conceived ought not to belong to any anonymous writer; you have step'd forward as a voluntary champion in my cause but your protection and commendations would be purchased at too high a price if those good offices were to be at the expence of permitting you to indulge in stigmatizing me to all the world as a mistaken piece of credulous ignorance. Is it fair I ask that an anonymous writer should be permitted to defame any individual whose character he prizes above every other earthly consideration? I appeal to an English public as well as to you; and as a matter of some convenience to the present state of my feelings I shall in future address you in the third person whenever it may suit me. Sir William Jones that great luminary of oriental literature is treated by you Manetho, with as little ceremony as you have thought proper to treat me, and even Mr. Duncan is eulogised by you merely to increase the Banquet for your insatiate appetite for detraction.

The sacrifice of so sacred a character as that of the learned Sir W. Jones I look upon as a national one, but where an act of this sort is attempted and permitted by an individual in ambush, the case is (I conceive (truly to be deplored. To the talents of the late Hon'ble Mr. Duncan as a profound Persian scholar I can bear testimony while the memory, of his worth as a Patron and friend will be ever dear to me. But let us see upon what grounds Manetho has chosen to arraign this great and good man's knowledge and judgement with respect to the Desatir; these following are his words "in reference to that Book, Mr. Duncan the late Governor of Bombay appears to have been satisfied of its authency" and if so intelligent a man and excellent a scholar as the late Mr. Duncan, embraced this opinion can it in fairness be deemed extraordinary that the same should be held by a native Indian especially since we well know that in literary matters all of them are proverbial for their puerile credulity? and that both the education and habits of the individual in question had led him to confide in the authenticity of the work. Manetho would have done justice to my integrity in the latter part of this assertion had he permitted me to have had unconditional confidence and had it been known to him that the same confidence as to the authenticity and antiquity of the work, with which I first brought it forth to notice, still remains with me, and shall not be shaken, except upon stronger proofs of my mistake than his presumptuous imputation, that from my habits and education I am puerilely credulous. So much also for the elegant compliment he pays to the literary abilities of Mr. Duncan. Manetho has chosen to describe me with that species of apparent minutia as tho' I were his intimate neighbour which is rather strauge as I never go to Bengal and if he were an inhabitant of Madras or even of Bombay I submit to the candid reader whether it would not be too much of a presumption in him to attempt at describing what my habits must for ever exclude him or any European from knowing.

Let us now examine Manetho's authority for questioning the opinion of Sir William Jones.

"Every line, says our Critic, of this eminent scholars far famed writings, betrays ample and lamentable proofs of the existence of most mistaken opinions in these points, those are Manetho's words, and now observe the rational upon which he has ventured to to profane the memory of this great and good man. Sir William Jones always held the Sungskrut to be of very high antiquity and I have never known a scholar that could produce authority upon which to contradict any of his researches. The verse of the Vedas named Gayatri is selected as the proof of Manetho's discovery and, *lo-atri* which he calls half of Gayatri is found to approximate so nearly to oltar or *essence* that it has been discovered to be an Arabic vocable plagiarized from the Koran. This is an extraordinary compliment to the antiquity of the Koran but I must notwithstanding request to ask who and of what religion were Mahamet and his ancestors prior to the commencement of his imposture? Manetho will probably consent that those persons were Gentoos and will he then suppose that a seceder of Mahomeds cast and temper would pay any attention to the sacredness or holiness of a word whether he found it in the Bible, or the Shaster, provided it suited his purpose? and again is it not more reasonable to account for that half word in this manner, though in conscience I believe the Prophet and the Brahmin equally innocent of the charge than to suggest such a glaring improbability as that the scrupulous Brahman (who would believe the words of his prayers polluted if spoken by a Christain or a Mussulman) would defile the most sacred of his invocations and praises by the introduction into them of any word or part of a word not purely his own. The word formed by the four last letter of Gayatri may be very much like otter to be sure, tho I declare I cannot see any resemblance between them but in the exuberance, of the higher orders of exalted generative fancy; there would be no treason in one man figuring to himself a ship in full sail in the clouds, while another present with equal pretensions to sagacity thought it more like a Bale of Cotton; at any rate Manetho I conceive it uncharitable in you to have had recourse to such an extraordinary expedient (how strong soever your propensity for detraction may have been) for the purpose of tarnishing the well merited glory of your illustrious countryman.

You say you have made up your mind as have your associates upon the Desatir's pretensions to antiquity, a circumstance which concerns one but little, as you have assigned no reasons for your conclusion, and if you had to gain your point they ought to be better ones than those upon which you have endeavored to decry the learning of Gover or Duncan and Sir W. Jones. As it is probable that long are this you have seen my answer (which was in the Bombay Courier of the 3rd July, and subsequently in the Gazette) to the Bengal Critique upon the Desatir I shall now take leave being according to custom

Your Servant.
MOLNA FIROZ,

Mr. EDITOR,

Sir,

I observe that the subscriptions are at last opened for the erection of the national Monument to the memory of the Princess Charlotte of Wales, before it goes much farther, I would suggest that a meeting be called to determine how the funds should be disposed of, for it cannot be supposed they will be required in England,— where it is certain that more than a million Sterling will be raised.

If I might venture my advice, I would have a monument raised in Bombay, and I conceive that a small Church may be built with the money that will now be collected. I would have it built, in a central spot at Byculiah, and a Parish might be founded and called either Cobourgh, or Little Wales, and I have no doubt but the Company would add, another Chaplain to their establishment, to serve it.

Such a building, would be the greatest blessing that could happen to a number of poor families who reside in that neighbourhood, but who cannot walk to the Church in the Fort,

If this proposal should take effect, another great benefit would acrue, for the Charity Schools may be then be removed to some eligible spot near the country Church where their health would improve & their morals be better attended to, than possibly can be whilst they continue in the town.

I am Sir,
Your obdt. servant,
NUMA

Khandeish,
July 17th 1819.

Statement of the Thermometer at Poonah and remarks on the weather for July 181[illegible]

Date.	6 A. M.	Moon.	6 P. M.	REMARKS.
1	79	85	80	Rain in the evening,
2	79	83	80	Do. at night,
3	78	82	79	Heavy Rain in the afternoon,
4	76	78	78	Fair,
5	76	79	77	Do. Heavy Rain at night,
6	75	78	74	Rain Fair at 2 P. M.
7	73	79	74	Fine, do.
8	74	78	74	Fair,
9	75	78	75	Rain,
10	74	78	76	Do.
11	74	77	74	Do. Heavy,
12	74	77	74	Do. Do.
13	74	77	74	Do.
14	73	75	74	Do.
15	74	75	74	Do.
16	74	74	74	Do.
17	73	74	74	Do.
18	72	74	74	Do.
19	72	74	73	Do. clearing a little,
20	72	74	73	Do Do. Do.
21	73	77	73	Showery,
22	73	75	74	Do. Rain all night,
23	74	74	73	Rain,
24	72	73	73	Rain,
25	72	73	74	Do.
26	72	76	74	Do.
27	72	76	74	Clear,
28	73	76	74	Do. High Winds,
29	72	75	73	}
30	73	74	75	} Fair but Cloudy,
31	73	78	74	}

N. B.—An unusual quantity of Rain has fallen throughout this month.

The Gazette.

Wednesday, 11th August, 1819.

Our Prognostication of an arrival from England before our day of publication has not been verified, but so satisfied were we that such an event would happen, that our Devils having other Fish to fry, our weekly labors were kept back under the impression that we should have some thing new to record.

No such event has however, occurred, so we hope, our Readers will be satisfied with the *Olio*, we have whipp'd up for them.

The Cholera. We regret to state that this disease still continues its ravages; when we are satisfied that it is for some days lessening, we hear on the next, that it is again worse than ever. The Southern Koncan, has again been visited even with more violence than heretofor. At the other presidencies discussion on this important subject is invited and we shall be happy if we can by any means promote so desirable an object.

St. Helena. The little we have been able to collect, respecting this Island by the arrival of our Indiamen is not important and where it not for the sensation caused by Bonaparte, would be devoid of interest.

It appears that the ex-Emperor was invisible to every person; no one from the ships saw him and he was seldom the subject of conversation.

Cocoa-nut-day. This festival was observed with all its formalities on Thursday last, and notwithstanding the raging of the epidemic, many thousands of the natives were exposed during the whole day to the effects of the Sun and rain and to the more deleterious effects of copious libations of Arruc.

Lady Grant Kier, embarked or bound the Katherine Stuart Forbes, on the afternoon of Sunday, carrying with her the regrets of the whole settlement. The ship got under way about 2 P. M. and the wind being favorable she was soon at a distance.

Mocha. Private letters from this place mention that the whole of the sea coast of Arabia is now under the control of the Pacha of Egypt, it does not appear however that he has assumed the government of any part of it, but has satisfied himself with making them pay all the expences of his offensive operations, and levying an annual tribute of Coffee.

Camp Bhooj, 17th July.

From the 7th of this month we had been flattering ourselves with the hope that this awful visitation had left us though several in camp often fancied they had felt slight shocks. About one o'clock on the morning of the 15th a severe shock was felt here, the tiles came off several houses and a very great alarm prevailed amongst the few remaining inhabitants of this ill fated City; on the evening of the 15th at about ½ past 7 o'clock we had another; also a slight one about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and one this morning about the same time we are now getting quite accustomed to it and I fancy that I may safely assert that we have had no less than 60 shocks since it commenced on the 16th. The Brahmins and Faquirs have lost no time in turning all to their advantage by playing on the prejudices of the unfortunate Inhabitants. They have asserted that the Earth was to disappear on a certain day; in which they have found themselves mistaken. A Faquir a few days back came into camp and told the Sepoys that we should all positively go down during this month, several believed him and the fellow at last created so great a disturbance that he was seized and turned out of the camp, previous to which his wallet was examined and it was found to contain a supply of *prog and pice* sufficient to carry the proprietor a long distance *on his prognosticated Journey.*

We have nothing from Madras since our last; the heavy falls of rain have most likely inpeded the progress of the Tappalls.

We insert with much pleasure the account, of the establishment of a Library and reading room at Mhow

Mhow, is situated in the province of Malwa not far from Indore, and. Ougein and we congratulate our country men in that quarter on the formation of so desirable an object in a country so fertile of requisites, for the labours of the Antiquary and Scholar.

EXTRACT &c.

"A proposition to build a Library and Reading Room was yesterday brought forward, by Brigadier General Malcolm at a meeting of the Officers at his house. Our Commandant fully explained the objects he had in view, and after mentioning the causes which he conceived had often made such Institutions fail, which where, generally speaking, doing too little or too much, either excluding what could alone give permanent interest to such an Institution, or trying to do more than the society from its numbers and fluctuating nature could support. he gave his reasons for believing in the success of the plan he brought forward. All his propositions were voted without one dissentient voice, and a sum amounting to nearly 3,000 rupees was subscribed by the Officers present. The General, besides his subcription, made a donation of Arrowsmith's new map, and about fifty volumes of standards works on India, including the Histories of Dow, Orme, Scot, and Wilkes, a complete set of the Asiatic Researches, and the works of Sir William Jones.

The following is a translation of the proceedings in this laudable undertaking.

Propositions for establishing a library and Reading Room at the Cantonment of Mhow.

It is only necessary in the first instance to state generally the objects, place and possible expense.

Beside those objects that must be common to all stations, of furnishing the Society with the means of entertainment and improvement, there are some which are peculiar to the situation of this cantonment. From being so far inland, individuals cannot so easily supply themselves with books, as at most other military stations; and placed in a country hitherto little visited or explored by Europeans, and abounding with subjects of literary research, the possession of those aids which an Institution like the one proposed can alone give, may be expected to stimulate numbers to the attainment of knowledge, and prosecution of enquiries, honorable to themselves and useful to the public. The plan should be on a moderate scale, but at the same time formed on principles calculated to promote its permanence, and gradual improvement.

It is proposed to build one large Room for a Library and Reading Room, the expense of wich is not expected to be great. This must be defrayed by the first subscribers, in whom the property will be vested; and it will be an object to secure against its ever being used for other purposes than those for which it is built.

A Committee to be appointed to receive the subscription, and to prepare a plan of the building and an estimate of the future monthly subscription, that will be necessary to form and support the Library. This plan and estimate will, when prepared, be laid before the subscribers for their information and approbation.

It is not easy to estimate the exact amount of the subscription that will be required, but it will be small, as the Library must in the first instance, be limited to a few established books on India, some books of reference, Public Regulations, General Orders, and elementary works published by the College of Fort William; besides the best periodical papers and Magazines.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

The Room will be built in a form so substantial as seldom to require repair; and as it is exclusively to be used as a Reading Room, the establishment of a writer, a bookbinder, and two under servants is likely to be sufficient.

As the Committee must, to regulate their proceedings, have some knowledge of the funds which they can calculate for the building &c. it is proposed that the property should be divided into shares (the amount of one shares 25 rupees), and that persons desiring to participate in this institution subcribe for one or more shares as they like, and they will have a proportionate share in the property.

As it is necessary a Committee should be immediately formed to give this plan more shape, it is proposed the following officers should undertake this duty.

Brigadier General MALCOLM,
Lieutenant Colonel SCOT,
Lieut. Colonel CORSELLIS,
Lieut. Colonel WILSON,
Lieut. Colonel FALLON,
Captain STEWART,
Captain DANGERFIELD,
Doctor WILSON,
Captain DAUBIGNY,
Captain ALVES,
Lieutenant J. IREDELL,
Lieutenant TERRINGTON,
SECRETARY.

Any five, or three of this number that may be selected by the Committee, to constitute a Quorum.

All these Resolutions were past with perfect unanimity. Our Committee proceed to business to-morrow, and if there is any thing interesting in our future progress I will inform you. As I know, you, who are aware of the nature of our society and occupations at these remote stations, will rejoice in such an Institution, and pray fervently that the good work may prosper." *Courier.*

[redacted] from this port 7th February arrived at the Cape, early in May.

The Phoenix, who left this port the 31st March, had arrived at St. Helena, all well, prior to the departure of the Indiamen.

We observe a ship has departed, from Bengal for the coast of Chili, *Quere* might not a beneficial speculation be made from hence, the coarse piece goods of Western India are admirably adapted for the markets of that quarter.

The ship Fatteh Islam, in working out yesterday morning lost her Main topmast and was obliged to return to the harbour.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—August 4th, Hon. Co's. Ship Bombay, Archibald Hamilton, from London and St. Helena; Portsmouth 1st March and St. Helena 11th June.

Do. Hon. Co's. Ship Herefordshire, Wm. Hope, from London, and St. Helena, the same date.

PASSENGERS.

Per Herefordshire.—Mr. Wm. Joseph Commine, Assistant Surgeon, Mr. Geo. Moore, Cadet, Thomas Parr, Cadet, Mr. Thomas C. Bridger, Volunteer for Bombay Marine.

DEPARTURES.—August 8th, Ship Katherine Stewart Forbes, (Free-Trader,) John Lamb, to London.

PASSENGERS.

Per Katherine Stewart Forbes—[redacted] Grant Keir, Miss Isabella Grant Keir, Miss [redacted]ine S. Forbes, Capt. John Mac[redacted] Gordon, Assist.-Surgeon, Master George Malcolm, Mr. Henry D. Sage, late Chief Officer of the Ship Carron.

SHIPS LOADING.

England.—Ship Loyalty, Hearn, for England.
Ship Governor Petrie, Brisley for Calcutta.
Ship Helen, Seaton, for Coast and Bengal.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. CRUIZERS.
Ariel, Sylph, Thetis, Benares, Antelope.

H. C. SHIPS.
Bombay, [redacted]refordshire.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.
Asia Felix, Heleb, Glenelg, Angelica, Carnatic, Minerva Grab, Mira Ketch, Francis Warden, Samarang.

BENGAL.
Robarts, Jessy, Governor Petrie.

ARABS.
Faz Rahanee, Seton Grab, Ahmedy, Kader Bux, Fatteh Islam.

CEYLON.

Minerva, Ariel brig.

FREE TRADERS.

Jemima, Orpheus, Westmoreland, Loyalty, Kingsmill, Prince Regent, Thames, Bombay Merchant.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals, at Kedgeree.

[redacted]r—The H. C. ships Streatham, Haviside, [redacted], Mayne, from England 1st of March.

[redacted]rmere, Williams, from Liverpool, 24th December Cork, and last from St. Helena 28th April.

Harlequin, Nicoll, from China 25th April, and Malacca 9th June.

Pilot Vessel Eliza, Lieutenant G. Minchin, from Madras 20th July.

July 11.—Ship Mustapha, Hurst, from Bussorah, 24th April, Buhire, Muscat, and Bombay 16th June.

Passengers per Mustapha, from Bombay.—Captain G. Georgeson. Messrs. James Kelly, and Robert Coombs, of the ship Margaret.

Brig Haldane Wilson, from Timor 26th May, and Madras 3rd, July.

American ship Mary, arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

Passengers per H. C. ship Streatham, Capt. T. Haviside.—Mrs. Ann Walker, Miss Jane Walker, Miss Sophia Patton, Miss Carolien Evans, Capt. Edward H. Delafosse, R. N. Mr. Ninian Lowis, cadet, Mr. Edward Sandford, returning to India, Mr. William Wright, Free Mariner, Lieut. Col. Michael Childers, Captain John Jenkins, Thomas Binny, William Elliot, Lieutenant E. J. Briscoe, Lieutenant Walter Clarke, Lieutenant Richard Archdall, Lieutenant Hon'ble John Law, Lieutenant John Allingham, Lieutenant R. Hollingworth, Cornet King Steward, Asst. Surgeon Henry Steele, Vety. Surgeon Geo. Gros, Regt. Quarter Master Henderson, 11th Light Dragoons.

Passengers per Honorable Company's ship Atlas, Capt. C. O. Mayne.—Mrs. Francis Stewart, Mrs. F. Rotten, Miss Mary A. Blundell, Miss Susan S. Blundell, Miss Olivia Hickman, Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Sleigh, C. B. Captain William Smith, Capt. J. R. Rotten, Captain, William Blundell, Captain James Moore, Lieut. Alan Chambre, Lieutenant George A. Anson, Lieut. George Williamson, Lt. L. M. Cooper, Cornet Hon'ble H. D. Shore, Cornet A. W. Bishop, Cornet C. S. Malet, Cornet Partridge, Adjutant George Butcher, Paymaster Nolan, Mr. James Omady, Surgeon, Mr. John Harcourt, Assistant Surgeon, 279 men, 38 women and children, 11th, Light Dragoons, Mr. William P. Okeden, writer, John D. Dyke, Mr. H. C. Williams, Mr. E. E. Poole, Mr. James George, Mr. James W. Dunbar, cadets, Mr. Edward Rushworth, Mr. Henry Atkins, Mr. John [redacted]pps, pilot service.

Departures.

[redacted] Hercules, Henderson, for Valparaiso; brig [redacted]more, Williams, for Port Jackson; Danish ship [redacted]y, Johnson, will sail in two or three days for Malacca and China.

[redacted]MOND HARBOUR.—Remain the Hon. C's. [redacted]eatham, Cambridge, and Theodosia.

[redacted] ANCHORAGE.—Remain the Hon. C. ships [redacted]oo and Atlas.

General Register of Marriages, Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 4th Inst. by the Revd. Samuel Payne, Cornet Potts of H. M. 17th Lt. Dragoons to Miss Margaret Hewitt youngest daughter of Marmaduke Hewitt, Esq. of Beverley Yorkshire.

BIRTH.—On Friday the 6th August the Lady of Lieut. Stevenson, Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Mahim on Thursday the 5th August the Lady of Major Mealy, commanding that station.

At Surat, in the evening of the 30th ultimo, in the 47th year of his age Jacobs Johannes, Esq. a respectable Armenian Merchant at Surat, and the eldest Son of the late Johannes Gregory, Esq. a Gentleman of great credit and respect of the same city. The deceased having left behind him, a disconsolate Widow, four Children, an aged mother, and a brother to deplore his irreparable loss; his manner of conduct in society, and in business had been so, that it has impressed a deep regret in the minds of his numerous friends.

At Bhewndy on 1st inst. of dysentary, John Stephenson Esq. Asst. Sur. on this establishment, much respected by all who knew him.

CALCUTTA.

DEATHS.—Yesterday, the 11th instant, at Kidderpore, Miss Elizabeth Pigot, aged 24 years.

DEATH EXTRAORDINARY!—A few days ago, at his house in Doomtollah, Mr. James Loch, late Commander of the Liverpool ship *Mary*, a sad example of the uncertainty of human life. But little more than a fortnight ago, this worthy man entered the river in the enjoyment of full health and prosperity. But alas! misfortunes soon overtook him; his crew suddenly sickened; some adventurous speculations undertaken by him failed in consequence of the untoward state of the Calcutta market, and at last on requiring discharges upon his bills of lading, his identity was questioned by the Consignees: these things preyed upon his mind, and being naturally of a melancholly and sceptical turn, he fell into the snares of his enemies, began to entertain scruples regarding his own existence, and in the end converting the visions of a distempered fancy into sad reality, actually died, because he doubted of his living. It is consolation to learn that an eminent philanthrophist, who had been unwillingly dragged into the cabal against him, is now sensible of his error, and intends, by way of reparation, to raise a monumental statue to his memory, and to enrich the tablet with an epitaph from his chaste and vigorous pen.

Calcutta.

JULY 14.

"The annexed account is the result of a very short visit to the splendid capital of the Rajpoots.

"The city of Jeypoor is enclosed on three sides by hills of a moderate height, surmounted with several forts and other works, but at such a distance from the town as not to afford it much protection. The hills, though apparently destitute of verdure, have with their white forts a very pretty aspect; the town has also a good and lofty wall of stone, and the gates are double, with large open courts between. To the west the city is open, with the exception of the wall, but here are several old castle-like forts, by which the plain is overlooked and commanded. As these fortifications are frequently met with in Rajpootana, they do not denote the vicinity of a Royal Residence, nor does any thing else in the neighbourhood—the few villages scattered about, having the usual appearance of meanness and poverty, and the country is particularly desolate and unpleasant from its deep sand, a belt of which seems to encircle Jeypoor to the extent of three or four kos. On first entering the city by the western or Ajmeer gate, the breadth of the street as well as the apparent regularity with which the houses have been built, excites some surprise, but here, as in all the other parts, much ruin prevails.—It is not until we reach the main street or Chouk, that the extraordinary beauty of Jeypoor strikes the stranger, as much with delight, as with the utmost astonishment. to behold an Asiatic city so agreeably different to all he has seen before. Instead of narrow miserable streets, across which as at Benares and elsewhere, one might almost leap, and large houses crowded with filthy huts, here is one which for extent, width, and regularity might be considered noble in any part of Europe. It is two* miles long, with a breadth of between 80 and 90 feet. The houses from end to end on either side have the most exact and pleasing uniformity, except at the corners, where other streets run into this, and here, in some places, are the Rajpoot Temples, and in other situations ornamented cupola-buildings opposing each other, which give a gay and tasteful variety to the scene.

"This Chonk is wholly a series of shops or ware-houses, and the buildings are confined to the ground floor, but above them rises a sort of balustrade, or open-screen, of fret-work masonry, and this again is crowned by a very pretty light turret. The whole is white, and the general effect singularly beautiful. It is some what in decay towards the extreme ends of the street, where the population, as in the suburbs, generally had become scanty, from the miseries suffered in this country, but already are repairs in several quarters carrying on. From the palace, which forms apparently almost an entire quarter of the city, rises a lofty minar of a very elegant form, overlooking the Chonk, into which run other streets of almost equal width to that already described, regularly meeting each other at a central point, where the Chouk forms several squares, and in the middle of these, are large reservoirs of masonry, now dry, as also the channel of the canal running through the city by which they were formerly supplied. The works however appear throughout in the most excellent order, and add greatly, even without water, to the beauty of the city, which, it may be here observed, presents a rare and most pleasing appearance of cleanliness. The Chowringhee road is not neater, and when a street of nearly the same length, perhaps of greater breadth, and the most pleasing uniformity in its buildings, is brought before the eye, accustomed in other Asiatic cities to all that is disagreeably the reverse in every respect, the very powerful and lively effect of the contrast may be easily conceived. There is one drawback to this in the number of little temporary sheds for the sale of goods in the very centre of the streets; they are of wood, or the common grass reed (*surput*), and also abound in the aquares, where they are covered over with white cloth and filled up with bales of goods, like a large fair. Although the eye is some what hurt by this Indian custom, the space is so ample that no inconvenience arises from it, while it gives a busy trading character to the city, and affords protection to the inhabitants from the sun. The temples are of stone and in them the most elaborate curious workmanship is thrown away on figures, without taste or proportion; yet take these buildings altogether, viewing them from a little distance, their forms, though somewhat grotesque, are by no means destitute of beauty. They would be gladly adapted to give an Oriental feature to an European park. The ringing of their bells in the evening, the cries of the wandering traders, and the hum of the busy multitude collected in the Chouk, with the display of all sorts of merchandize, from the gay *kimkhab*, to the musk melon, (of which the neighbouring sandy plains give great aboundance), form, with the pleasing situation, a most lively picture. The gates only of the palace present themselves to the streets, (with the exception of one building,) and the interior could not at this time be seen. The palace is said to possess within itself spacious tanks, groves, &c. and to have many buildings of fine white marble—that just alluded to, is the Hawa-khana, Intention or imagination has given it the form of a peacock's tail, full spread, and certainly looking for such a conceit it comes home to the eye without much exertion of fancy.—It is a pretty light building, but has no character of magnificence, abounds in little windows, seeming to mark the gaudy spots of the tail, and is crowned with small gilt spires, &c.—The rooms must be very narrow, as one can from the street almost see through them.

"This fine extensive city, once the great mart between Delhi and the south of India, has a vast number of large houses very superior to what is commonly seen among natives, yet not without the faults they usually display; such as low rooms, small windows, &c. But to this there are exceptions, and throughout Jeypoor there prevails a comfortable cleanliness, and a taste so striking in its plan and style of decoration, that the stranger involuntarily, when he reaches its interior, stops to gaze with the most agreeable satisfaction and surprise.—Though all without has a cheerless desert wildness, here all is life and bustle; and the bazar appears to be excellently provided. Considering the many miseries to which this city must have been subject, during the long period Meer Khan was encamped near it, and possessed in effect the whole province, its present appearance may be just cause for wonder—The place where the Chief just mentioned breached a wall, running from the town up the hills to the fort is observable from the new work by which it is filled up. At the distance of six or seven miles from Jeypoor, is the Rajah's country Palace Amber, said to be very beautiful; but as the interior could not be seen at this period we did not go so far. The country between Ajmeer and Jeypoor, has all that cheerless, half desolate aspect, common to Rajpootana, but that its state is already greatly improved must be evident to every observer. Now villages now are seen in total ruin, much cultivation prevails in parts, and the traveller falls occasionally with passengers and loaded cattle, which was by no means the case fifteen months ago. Ajmeer is certainly a more agreeable province than Jeypoor. It is not so sandy, the towns and villages appear to have suffered less, and fine groves with pieces of water are often met with, refreshing the heart and eye. The near cantonment Nusseerabad (the British "local habitation" with "a name") has already within a few months assumed its proper form, by dint of the most persevering exertian, for shelter, and this it abundantly exhibits in all the varieties of taste and fancy. The cantonment is about eight miles from Jeypoor. The situation is high and promises to be very healthy, and, indeed it has hitherto been so. At a distance rise the hills of Ajmeer near which the first British Ambassador had his presentation.

* Two miles or 23 furlongs, by perambulator—The breadth is from guess by pacing.

DESCENDANTS OF THE BOUNTY'S CREW, ON PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

Captain Henderson, of the Ship Hercules, who had communication with the Descendants of the crew of the Ship Bounty, on Pitcairn's Island, in his late voyage to South America, being about to return to that country, and intending to call again at Pitcairn's Island, has stated that a few Iron Tools for mechanical labours, and some of the ordinary Implements of Agriculture, would be of important service to those people; and has offered to take charge of any articles that may be confided to him for that purpose.

Any philanthropic Gentlemen who may be disposed to aid this benevolent work by their contributions, are respectfully informed that any sums for that purpose will be received by Mr. Mathew Smith, Clive Street, who will undertake the task of expending it in the best manner, and of purchasing with it such Tools and Agricultural Implements as Captain Henderson may deem most likely to be of service to those Islanders, for whose benefit they are intended.

As it will be as desirable to furnish the means of improving the minds of these Islanders, as to provide them with the materials for amelioriating their condition generally, it is suggested that donations of elementary books in English would be exceedingly useful and acceptable for this purpose; and if sent to Mr. Smith's as above, will be delivered to Captain Henderson, and confided to his care and judgement for distribution.

SHIPWRECK.

Loss of the Brig Hope, Captain A. Penn, belonging to the Port of Calcutta.

(COMMUNICATED BY ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.)

On Thursday, the 6th of May, we were off the Island of Bourbon. At 11 A. M. we saw the land, and at 4 P. M. we discovered the Point of St. Dennis. At 5 P. M. we were near the shore, but the weather had now become so hazy that it did not admit of our seeing the town or the coast. An hour after this the mate went to the top mast head, and sung out "A ship a head lying at anchor." This object proved afterwards to be the Flag-Staff on St. Dennis. One of the Sookannies was sounding in the chains, and another on the quarter, with a deep sea lead; the latter sung out twenty fathoms, which was hardly heard, before the man in the chains cried out ten fathoms.

We took in our top galland sails and fore sail, to be ready for coming to. The next sounding was 5 fathoms; we then endeavoured to get from the land, but while veering the man in the chains sung out 2¼ fathoms, and the Brig instantly struck on the rocks.

We got the long boat out, and before we could get an anchor in her, the violence of the wind and heavy surf drifted the boat to a considerable distance. A pilot from the shore cried out to cut away the masts, which was done; the Captain, while on the quarter deck received a violent blow from the main boom, on his chest.

The Gunner, one Sookanny, and four lascars, were drifted away in the boat; the disabled Captain, and Mate, conceiving their further exertions with the remaining crew to save the vessel, quite unavailing, quitted her at II P. M. leaving a topaze or sweeper on board. The Captain's lady came on shore in the jolly boat, with two lascars; the rest of the people reached the shore by swimming on the spare main topmast, and the Mate in attempting anxiously to swim without any assistance, unfortunately went against the rocks and terminated his existence; this life was the only one lost on the occasion.

The Gunner went to the wreck the next morning, and brought away the Bourbon Government dispatches, and three days afterwards four casks of Brandy only were recovered from the cargo and stores.

Calcutta Journal, July 14,

English Extracts.

PORTSMOUTH, March 13.

The Pheasant, Captain Kelly, for the Coast of Africa, and the Nautilus, Captain Chapman, for St. Helena and the Cape of Good Hope, with mails, are expected to sail immediately.

The Spartan frigate, Captain Wise, C. B. sailed yesterday, from Plymouth, for Jamaica and Vera Cruz.

The Erne, Capt. Scriven, is fitting at Plymouth for foreign service.

Captain W. J. Montague is appointed to the Cadmus; Captain Hanmer to the Heron; Captain Theobald Jones, to the Cherokee—Lieutenant John Eveleigh, of the Whitworth Revenue Cutter (on the Irish station) is promoted to the rank of Commander.

The Mont Blanc 74, Tanais, Ister, and Forrester, are sold out of the service.

A sloop of war, to be called the Martin, is ordered to be built at this dock-yard.

HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY March 25.
IN THE SHIP ASIA.

Sir William Scot proceeded to give judgment in this case to day; the facts of which, as far as he was enabled to judge, from the very contradictory affidavits which had been exhibited, were in general these:—That the Asia private East India ship, laden principally with cotton, on her homeward voyage from Bombay, was overtaken in the Downs by the memorable storm of the 4th of last March, and which lasted through several succeeding days; that the broke from her anchor, and her windlass was so damaged as to become useless; that in passing Ramsgate, lights were hoisted, the one party says, in order to obtain assistance, and guns fired for the same purpose; that after passing Ramsgate, it was determined on consulting with the pilot, and for the purpose of saving the lives of her numerous crew, amounting in all, including the officers, to 28 men, besides some Custom-house officers who were on board, to run her ashore, it being then some time after high tide, which was falling fast, the wind setting in fresh in shore. This was done without any material injury to the vessel, except unshipping her rudder, Now a matter in contention between the parties was, whether lights were so hung out, and guns fired, before she was ashore or after. But it was admitted that guns were fired. The presumption was, he thought, and and in that he was supported by the opinion of the nautical gentlemen by whom he had been assisted, that lights were hung out before. In that condition of the ship, it must have been impossible for her to proceed without making signals for assistance from the shore, and therefore she passed Ramsgate with lights, hung out. It was asserted, that after being run on shore, she lay firm and secure; in that case, it would be difficult to account why guns were fired at that time, by the direction too of the pilot, a person charged expressly with the safety of the ship. The boatmen of Ramsgate, in the neighbourhood of the Pier, were on the look-out for accidents of this kind, in order to render their useful but perilous services, various ships being at that time supposed to be in distress. One boat was at length got along the shore, and dragged opposite to the spot on which the vessel was a-ground. Having got the boat off with the assistance of several persons who were on the beach, five men proceeded in her; and certainly in such a night, in such a storm, and such a sea, the mere description of which could not be read without terror, this was a service of extreme peril and difficulty, rendered by a set of men accustomed to face danger, and to contemn it, with spirit and with activity. The Learned Judge proceeded to observe, that almost immediately on their quitting the boat, which swamped, but was not lost, the danger to the ship fortunately ceased; therefore, as for the other 18 men, who came on board afterwards, and certainly performed severe labour at the pumps, he could only look at their services as labour, and not as of a salvage nature. After a review of the various points of evidence, he finally decreed 360 guineas to the five men who first boarded the Asia, as salvage money; and 330*l.* to other 18 men, as the price of their labour. Salvage to be paid on freight, in proportion; that is, 70 guineas being as the proportion of its value (6,000*l.*) was to that of the cargo (30,000.) or as 1 to 5, and 10*l.* for damage done to the boat.—Thus the whole sum given by this sentence is 811*l.* 10s.

[*The Courier,—March 26.*

COURIER I, April

Proposed Grant to the Marquis of Hastings.

The following is the case, at length, with the opinion upon it, of the Attorney and Solicitor General (refered to in our first page), respecting the power of the East India Company, to vote the proposed grant to the Marquis of Hastings.

"To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors

"India Board, March 30.

"I mentioned to you, some days ago, my intention of submitting to the opinion of the Attorney and Solicitor-General certain queries, as to the legality of the grant about to be proposed to the most Noble the Marquis of Hastings and as to the power of this Board to approve and confirm that resolution if the Court of proprietors adopted it. I have but this moment received the opinion of the Law Officers, a copy of which I lose no time in transmitting to you.

"I remain &c. G. CANNING."

CASE,

The following Resolution was agreed to at the Court of Directors, held on the 10th instant—(Here follows the Resolution)—The power under which the above Resolution has been agreed to will be found to be as follow:—By the statute of the 33d of George III. the territorial accessions were vested in the Company, for a term provided for in the 73d section. By the 53d of Geo. III. they were tested in the Company for a farther term, and they were made papplicable to the payment of the debts of the Company. By the 125th section of the 53d of Geo. III. the Company were restricted from using those territories, except for particular purposes—and farther restraints were imposed by the Act. of the 55th Geo. III. Now supposing the Resolution to be verified, we ask your opinion as to whether the Board of commissoners can legally approve and confirm the same.

Answer—The Court of Directors and Proprietors of East India Stock, can have no legal power to grant a pension out of the territorial revenues for any longer term than that for which they enjoy them. That term may be determined at the end of three years, after April 1831. The grant proposed cannot therefore be considered a legal grant, and the Board of Commissioners cannot approve and confirm it.

Second—Whether such Resolution, being agreed to, would give to the Marquis of Hastign and his Marchioness any claim to an annuity under 20 years, or for that period, independent of Acts of the Legislature?

Answer—The grant would give the Marquis of Hastings, on the face of it, a right for 20 years against the East India Company—but when their terms ceased, the annuity, under that Resolution would not be binding. It was not warranted by law, and the Board of Commissioners could not sanction it.

Third—Whether the Board of Commissioners can lawfully approve such Resolution, with a proviso to a future consideration of its validity.

Answer—If the Board of Commissioners approve the Resolution subject to a provtso, such Resolution will not come within the provisions of the 55th of George III.; such qualified Resolution was not within the meaning of that statute.

Fourth. Whether the Resolution, if approved and confirmed by the Board of commissioners, with this proviso, would be valid and binding?

This is answered by the answer to the preceding query. Such an approval (with a prosiso) could not be considered as a confirmation, and would, in fact, amount to a rejection.

MISSIONS TO, RUSSIA AND TARTARY.

A numerous and respectably attended Meeting was, yesterday, held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of raising a fund in London, to be applied in co-operation with the Edinburgh Missionary Society for promoting and extending Christianity throughout Tartary and other parts of the Russian Empire, and for establishing a correspondence between the Missionary Societies of London and Edinburgh for the same purpose.

The Institution was announced to be under the immediate patronage of the Emperor Alexander.

Charles Grant, sen. Esq. being called to the Chair, briefly and energetically stated the objects of the Institution. The Report of the Secretary detailed the success of the Missionaries among the Heathens in Russia, and the plans in agitation to extend the views of the Society.

Among those who took the most distinguished part in the proceedings of the day, exclusive of the Reverend Delegates from the Edinburgh Missionary Society, were Mr. Wilberforce, Sir Thomas Baring, Bart. the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel, Rev. Dr. Waugh, and the Rev. Lewis Wray. A number of elegant females were present, and at the conclusion of the Meeting a very liberal subscription was entered into for the purposes of the Institution.

There failures, we regret to hear, have occurred at Liverpool, in the provision line.

Another mercantile house in the C[illegible] is said to have stopped payment on [illegible]turday for 100,000*l.*

Frankfort, March 8—There is [illegible] of an approaching marriage betwe[illegible] Grand Duke Michael and the [illegible] daughter of the Electoral Prince of [illegible]se. It is also said that a marriage [illegible] take place between the Prince Roy[illegible] Prussia and the Princess Maria Lo[illegible] of Mecklenburg Schwerin, daughter, [illegible] the first marriage, of the Grand Duche[illegible] Helena Paulina of Russia.

[*Morning Herald,—March 17.*

MISCELLANOUS.

[This Gazette announces the new Commission to the Board of Admiralty, which includes the name of Sir George Clerk. It also notifies the appointment of the Earl of Fife as a Lord of the Bedchamber, in the room of Earl Poulet, deceased. The Prince Regent has approved of the 9th regiment of foot being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Talavera, Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and Nive;" and of the 49th regiment being permitted to bear on their colours and appointments the words "Egmont-op-Zee and Copenhagen."

The Earl of Huntingdon, during the last week, took possession of his recently-recovered estates in Leicestershire and the adjacent counties.

The Right Rev. John Parsons, D. D. Lord Bishop of Peterborough, died, on Friday morning, at his lodgings, in Baliol College, Oxford. His Lordship was in the 58th year of his age, and had suffered for some weeks previously to his decease under the severe and agonizing malady of rheumatic gout.

Died, at Rome, on the 18th of February, in the 22d year of his age, the Honourable Brownlow Charles Colyear, son of Viscount Milsintown, and grandson of Brownlow, late Duke of Ancaster. The premature death of this excellant young man was occasioned by a fever proceeding from the attack and subsequent ill-treatment of a banditti, on the 4th of February, when on his return from Naples to Rome. He possessed an excellent heart, and his merits can only be appreciated fully by those who knew him; his loss is therefore, irreparable to his afflicted family and friends.

The Bishop of Norwich has collated the Rev. Henry Denny Berners to the Archdeaconry of Suffolk, which is in the gift of his Lordship.

Mr. M'Taggart, of the City, is canvassing the Inverkeithing district of Burghs, in Scotland, in opposition to Primrose.

The express despatched to Chester, with an account of the decision of the Committee of the House of Commons, in favour of Lord Belgrave and General Grosvenor, reached that city, a distance of one hundred and eight-two miles, in nineteen hours and a half.

The Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot made his election for St. Germain, in consequence of which Thomas Philip Lamb, Esq. of Mountfield Lodge, in Sussex, has been chosen Member for the Borough of Rye.

PUBLIC BALANCES IN THE BANK.

The following is an Abstract of the Bill brought into Parliament by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for rendering the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund available for the public service:—

The Preamble states, that the growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund paid into the Exchequer at Westminster, might be advantageously applied to the use of the Public.

The Treasury may order Exchequer Bills to be deposited in the Receipt of the Exchequer.

Such Bills should not bear interest while remaining so deposited.

Such Bills shall be made out under the regulation of 48 Geo. III. c. I.

The Auditor of the Exchequer may order Money to be issued out of the growing Produce of the Consolidated Fund, equal to the amount of Exchequer Bills deposited under the Act, such money to be applied towards the Aids and Supplies granted by Parliament.

The Bills shall remain as a Security till the said Money is paid off.

Until 5th July 1820, all such Issues shall be applied to the repayment of previous Advances by the Bank.

If Exchequer Bills have been made out under 37 G. 3, c. 48, the Bills deposited under this Act shall not make the whole exceed 6,000,000*l.*

If Exchequer Bills under 57 G. 3, c. 48, exceed 6,000,000*l.*, no Bills shall be deposited under this Act.

No Money shall be issued under this Act till Exchequer Bills under 57 G. 3, c. 43, are all paid [illegible] Consolidated Fund at [illegible] made good by [illegible] Act [illegible]

[illegible]				3
Ministers of Buonaparte	—	—	—	9
Lieutenants-General of Buonaparte			—	15
Chamberlains of Buonaparte	—	—		3
Apothecaries	—	—	—	2
Unknown Peers	—	—	—	6
Decided Royalist	—	—	—	1

Old Half Pay—We are happy to observe, that the Half-pay Officers of the Navy and Army are relieved from the hardship of giving it up, as was before the case, on their obtaining any situation towards enabling them to subsist; and we confidently trust, the same spirit of liberality which has effected so just an arrangement, will be extended in favour of Officers on the old establishment, by increasing the allowance to the present rate; they having been so unaccountably left out, in the advance that has taken place.

Lloyd's Books, on Wednesday, presented a very singular appearance, there being only one line entered on them, which was the arrival, at Liverpool, of the Jane, Goulding, from Oporto; and what is still more remarkable, there was not a single vessel entered at the Custom-house that day, nor one passed Gravesend from any port abroad.

[*The Morning Herald.*

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

It is well known to most of your readers, that Bonaparté confers distinctions on his attendants at St. Helena, and that they have to submit to as sudden promotions and reverses as they had at the Thuilleries; whether as an amusement or to put himself on a level with those European Sovereigns, who have *lately* instituted new Orders of Knighthood, I know not, but it appears that he has a project of establishing an Order for the Inmates of the Pavilion at Longwood; a scrap of paper, scribled in his hand

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

BOMBAY.—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by BHAWOO PANDOORANGJEE, & G. MARTINS, in APOLLO STREET
WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.
Gentlemen about to change their stations, are requested to give notice to the Printers, who will pay due attention to their Orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH AUGUST 1819.

[*Continued from the last Page.*]

writing, was picked up by the Officer on Guard, from whom I received it. I have merely translated it; I have added nothing, and have adhered to the form, including the marginal notes, without alteration.

ORDER OF FRIENDS, ESTABLISHED AT LONGWOOD.

THE SOVEREIGN.

Fixed Number of Knights Twelve, (to be augmented at pleasure).

The Oath to be taken by the Knights is—

To be distinguished for Courage, while single—
For Connubial Fidelity when married—
For Sobriety, Temperance, Charity and Truth—
For Constancy in Friendship—
For Economy, neither degenerating into Parsimony nor Prodigality.
For strict Attention to every Moral and Religious Duty.

PATRONESS, Saint Helena.—COLLAR-DAY, 1st August.

STAR—Five Points Gold.

MOTTO ——— Reveal!

Quis contra nos?

RIBBON—A broad Sash, white, with gold edge, worn round the body above the waistband (drawn tight).

H. L.

Report of the State, Credit and Funds of the Great Commercial Bank of the Imperial City of Pekin: submitted to the Most Sublime, Emperor, the *Father* of a People of Two Hundred Millions;—

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CHINA.

Dr.

To "Chops," or Notes of 3,000 "Cash" each	26,500,000
— Deposits of the Chancery, &c. &c.	3,500,000
— Balances of the Grand Imperial Treasuries	8,500,000
— The Stockholder for the original Capital vested	11,500,000
— The same for Profit invested	5,500,000
Total of Obligations of this Bank to the Holy Empire and to their Associates	53,500,000
Balance, Accumulation of our Dealings, submitted to the generous clemency of the Sublime Emperor	10,000,000
	63,500,000

Cr.

By the precious Metal, in Gold Ingots, and Strangers' Coins sealed up by the Seven Sacred Seals	17,500,000
By the precious Metal, of Silver, in the Pieces of the "other World"† in Bars, &c.	2,500,000
By the "Chops," or Bills of the "Hong" Merchants of Canton and Nankin	10,000,000
By advances made to the Chop, Secretary to the Sublime Emperor	2,000,000
By the "Chops," or Bills of the Great Chancellor, styled "Chequer"	10,500,000
By Share in the Great Book of the Sublime Emperor	15,000,000
	63,500,000

* "Cash" is the only coined or current money of China; 3,000 Cash are equal to our Bank Note of £1 sterling, *supposing* this Note to be *equivalent* to 5 dwts. 8 gr. of Standard Gold, as the calculators.

† The Pieces of the "other World," supposed to mean the *Dollars* of South America.

NAUTICAL.

We understand that the plan of covering ships in ordinary is about to be adopted, and that each covering will cost about £300;—they will be so constructed as to be removable at pleasure, and are to be placed over ships as they quit their docks after repair. We believe that no ship has lain in Hamoaze with a covering since the Argonaut of 64 guns, which lay in that state at the Guneliaf.

An experiment has been tried in Portsmouth Dockyard, of ascertaining if Canvass, the common produce of New Zealand, and which may be cut down three time a year, is applicable to making large and small ropes. A favorable report, we understand, is made of it. The article is strong and pliable, and very silky in its nature. It can be brought into this country at less than eight pounds per ton; one seventh the cost of hemp.

An enquiry has been made during the present week, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, on an improved mode of working the calculation necessary to ascertain the longitude of ships at sea. The plan is from observations of the positions of various stars, which promises to reduce the errors into so narrow a compass, that what Final certainty may be almost said to be discovered. Captain Robert Tucker, is the inventor of this new method, which requires only six lines of figures.

Chronicle.—Feb. 6.

LONDON.—MARCH 2.

Amongst the reports circulated in the City one was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer entertained the intention of funding forthwith twenty millions of Exchequer Bills. There is no doubt but that if there be any honest design to return to a wholesome circulation, the Exchequer Bills must be funded.

A singular circumstance is stated to have taken place in the General Assembly of the States of Hanover. The Nobles began to retire from the Assembly, in order to evade the decision upon the question of their liability to contribute to the public service. It requires fifty-two to constitute a siting. That number only remained. One Noble rose to follow the example of his predecessors. A Deputy of the Third Estate placed himself at the door, and would not let the fugitive Noble pass until the proposition was decided, of course, against him and his colleagues.

The Editor of *The Scotsman* Newspaper, published at Edinburgh, has received an order from Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, the French Minister at War, to send his Paper regularly to Paris.

In our list of the Minority, on Mr. Tierney's Motion, the name of Charles Mills, Esq., Member for Warwick, was inserted instead of that of George Mills, Esq., Member for Winchelsea.

The Petition presented by Sir Francis Burdett, Bart., to the House of Commons last night, was, as we understand, complaining of Mr, Charles Tennyson's return for the Borough of Great Grimsby, on the alleged grounds of Bribery and Corruption, at the instance of Robert Bell, Esq., M. D., one of the independent Electors of that Borough.

LONGITUDE.

At the Court at Carlton House, the 19th of March, 1819, present, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council.—Whereas there was this day read at the Board, a Memorial from the Commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament for more effectually discovering the Longitude at Sea, dated the 4th of last month, in the words following, viz:—"Whereas by an Act of the fifty-eighth year of his present Majesty, entitled 'An Act for more effectually discovering the Longitude at Sea, and encouraging attempts to find a Northern Passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and to approach the Northern Pole, it is provided, that, for the encouragement of persons who may attempt the said passage, or approach to the Northern Pole, but not wholly accomplish the same, the said Commissioners may, by their memorial, propose to his Majesty in Council to direct and establish proportionate rewards to be paid to such person as aforesaid, who shall first have accomplished certain proportions of the said passage or approach." And whereas it appears that the progress of discovery has already advanced on the eastern coast of America, and within the Arctic Circle, as far as 90 degrees west longitude, or thereabouts, from Greenwich; and northward has not yet arrived, according to any well authenticated accounts, so far as 81 degrees of north latitude.

We, your memorialists, beg leave most humbly to represent these particulars for your Royal Highness's consideration, and to submit with all humility, whether your Royal Highness may not be graciously pleased to establish the following scale of rewards, to be allotted according to the intention of the Act:—

I. To the first ship belonging to any of his Majesty's subjects, or to his Majesty, that shall reach the longitude of 110 deg. west form Greenwich, or the mouth of Hearne's or Coppermine River, by sailing within the Artic Circle, 5,000*l*. To the first ship, as aforesaid, that shall reach the longitude of 130 deg. west from Greenwich, or the Whale Island of Mackenzie, by sailing within the Arctic—Circle, 10,000*l*. To the first ship, as aforesaid, that shall reach the longitude of 150 deg. west from Greenwich, by sailing westwards within the Arctic Circle, 15,000*l* The act having already allotted to the first ship that shall reach the Pacific Ocean by a north-west passage the full reward of 20,000*l*. 2, To the first ship, as aforesaid that shall reach to 83 deg. of north latitude, 1,000*l* To 85 deg. 2,000*l* To 87 deg. 3,000*l*. To 88 deg. 4,000*l*. The act having already allotted to the first ship that shall reach to or beyond 89 deg. the full reward of 5,000*l*.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having taken the said memorial into consideration, was pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to sanction and approve of, and doth hereby sanction and approve of the scale of rewards proposed in the said memorial.

CHETWYND.

PARIS.—MARCH 4th.

The report is circulated in Paris that the Diplomatic Corps have forcibly expressed, that they disapprove the late acts of the French Government; this must appear doubtful.—It is probable that some detached Members of certain Legations may have expressed a personal opinion on the partial measures: but we must doubt, that acredited Ministers have elicited a disapprobation, that the conduct of their Sovereigns towards France, since the Ordinance of the 5th of September, does not in any degree authorise. Several names of Generals amongst those of the Peers, have it is said, given umbrage: but this idea against these Ministers, is removed from my mind, when I see glittering on the breasts of these very Generals, decorations which the Sovereigns of those Ministers address ed as pledges of their personal esteem, to those Generals against whom it is endeavoured to excite these alarms. It was even attempted to attach credit to a report, that M. Nesselrode had recently dispatched to all the Russian Ministers, *an extract of the Protocol of the Congress of Air-la-Chapelle* containing the promise made in the name of the French Government to change the Law of Elections and that of Recruiting, and to restrain the progress of a spirit of democracy in France. The absurdity of this news needs no demonstration. It will easily be conceived, that the Duke de Richelieu neither could nor would make such promises at the Congress; it is, moreover, well known, that nothing similar could be inserted in a Protocol; finally, we consider, that the Sovereigns never had it in contemplation to destroy our institutions, especially at a moment when they tender them the most striking homage, by withdrawing their troops from the territory, and by leaving France to the firmness and wisdom of her Government.

The public attention has been much engaged during the last two days, with the incident in consequence of which the Persian Ambassador has not been pr sented to the King. It appears that this stranger requires, as an *ultimatum* of his ceremonial, that his Majesty should receive him standing, a custom unknown to the kings of France. The presentation, according to all appearance, will not take place, and it is today announced, that the suite of the ambassador have taken up passports.

The last letters received from Nismes announce that tranquillity is entirely restored in that town. The feelings of the Catholic population had been roused by a report, falsely circulated, of the most unhappy calamity that the kingdom could experience. Judge of the nature of the sentiments, and the aim of the intentions of those, who proclaim as a triumph, the greatest loss that could afflict France and the Royal Family. This example alone, ought it not to open the eyes of all impartial men?—The masseares of the Protestants were on the eve of being renewed: the inhabitants of la Gardaneuque, a district entirely Protestant, having previously received intimation of it, announced their intention of marching in a body against Nismes, in defence of their brethren. It is hoped, that the new Prefect, who had not then arrived at his post, will not lose sight of the examples bequeathed to him by his predecessor M. d'Argout, who exerted all the authority that a just, enlightened, and firm man can oppose to the audacity and inexperience of factions. At his arrival, in 1815, the greatest disorder existed: massaores had only ceased by the flight of the Protestants. M. d'Argout knew how to restrain the factions, to inspire the victims with confidence, and six months ago, at the time of the elections, the Protestants and Catholics were seen united in the greatest order and with most entire confidence, in the Electoral College where three years before the Catholics could find no other means of establishing the balance of their scrutiny in their favour than by the assistation of sixteen Protestant electors, whose bodies were thrown into the Hall of the Assembly to warn their brethern to fly, and to abandon the choice of the Deputies to the party who employed such energetic means of influence. This is the true cause of the difference of the number of electors at Nismes, between the years 1815 and 1818. Three years ago the Protestant electors were massacred, which necessarily diminish[ed] the number of votes. Six months ago, they were protected and encouraged, they voted, and it has been seen that the Electoral College of the Department returned Deputies chosen by the real majority of the electors. M. de Villele having strangely distorted these facts in the sitting of the 20th inst. it is of importance that true Englishmen should know what this faction, who endeavour to mislead their opinions on the situation of France, reserve for their Protestant brethren, and that they may judge what spirit of moderation and justice animates the French Administration. M. d'Argout has just been called to a seat in the Council of State and in the Chamber of Peers: an example that the just favour that the King of France reserves for all those who know how to win love and fear his authority, his family, and the tutelary laws, on which repose the stability of the throne and the happiness of his subjects.—*Courier.*

FUNERAL OF LADY ELLENBOROUGH.

Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, the remains of Lady Ellenborough were removed from his Lordship's house, Hertford-street, May fair, for interment at North Cray. The body was conveyed in a hearse with six horses to North Cray, where the funeral procession took place, and was conducted in the following manner:—Two men, cloaked, on horseback, the lid with feathers, six horsemen, the hearse drawn by six horses, ornamented with plumes of feathers, velvet covering, emblazoned with escutcheons and family arms. The hearse was followed by four mourning coaches, drawn by six horses each, with feathers, velvet covering, armorial bearings, &c. In the first coach were Lord Ellenborough and Lord Castlereagh. in the second were the Marquis Camden and Lord Stewart, in the third were Lord Clanwilliam, Colonel Wood, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Planta, the fourth contained the Clergyman of North Cray with other attendants. The mourning coaches were followed by the family carriages of Lord Ellenborough, Lord Castlereagh, Lord Stewart, Marquis Camden, Lord Clanwilliam, Colonel Wood, &c.

At ten o'clock the procession arrived at North Cray Church. The remains of her Ladyship was deposited in a leaden coffin, with an outer case covered with rich crimson Genoa velvet, elegantly ornamented with brass gilt furniture, mounted with coronets, the plate on the coffin containing the family arms, with the following inscription:—

OCTAVIA LADY ELLENBOROUGH,
Daughter of Robert Stewart, Marquis of Londonderry, Died March 5, 1819
In the 27th year of her age.

After the funeral ceremony was performed, the body was deposited in a vault, formed for the purpose, underneath the pew of Lord aud Lady Castlereagh, there being no family vault at North Cray. Her Ladyship was interred there by her own request.

Friday, Mr, Tyler, bookseller, of Cow-West Smithfield, was arrested on a Judge's warrant, for selling *Paine's Age of Reason.*

The *French* papers of Friday, which were due on Monday last, did not arrive till a late hour last night. Two more mails are due. Those which we received contain no intelligence of any importance. One of them hints that the Duke of Richelieu has made over the grant voted to him, for the use of the hospitals at Bourdeaux. General Sarrazin, against whom a charge of bigamy had been brought by an English lady, named Hutchinson, whom he had married, having a French wife alive at the time, had appealed to the highest Court of Law in France to quash the proceedings; but the Court has decided against him, and he is to be tried forth with by the Court of Assizes. There is nothing said respecting the state of the King's health, but he is described as transacting business with his Ministers, & receiving the visits of foreign Ambassadors. There was nothing of any interest in either of the Chambers.

Yesterday the Prince Regent held a Privy Council at Brighton, for the purpose of correcting and making some alterations in the late list of Sheriffs for the year ensuing, it being necessary to have them complete, previous to the Assizes.

MADRID,—FEB. 27TH.

The greatest severity of the Spanish Laws, is to be exercised, it appears, on foreigners serving under the Insurgent banners, and who may be taken with in their hands. In consequence of the opinion given by the Supreme Council of War at Madrid—" that according to the acknowledged principles of the universal rights of nations, the foreign individual, who by his own will introduces himself into the territory of any Sovereign whatever, for the purpose of disturbing the public peace, and of committing excesses or crimes, subjects himself, by his crime, to the authority and jurisdiction of the Country in which he renders himself guilty, without its being in the power of his own Government to claim him, or in any manner to prevent his punishment.

" The King of Spain therefore declares, that " all adventurers who may be taken in the Trans atlantic possessions, with arms in their hands, under the Insurgent banners, or who may have furnished the Insurgents with warlike supplies, shall be sentenced to the pain of death, and the whole of their property to be confiscated; this punishment being that reserved by the laws, to that class of criminals, who are not to be included in the amnesties granted by his Majesty."

COURT OF CHANCERY.

TEMPEST V. ORD.

COPY OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S JUDGMENT.

In this case I have again read all that was laid before me on the former hearing of several petitions; I have also read, after hearing Counsel, the several papers and affidavits relative to the additional matter lately submitted to my consideration. I before mentioned in judgment, for reasons I then stated, founded on the comparative ages of the parties, in the fact that Lord Stewart was a widower, with a son by his first marriage, the heir of his fortune and titles, and in several other circumstances referred to, that the proposed offer of marriage did not appear to be as elligible, or such as might probably have been made to Lady Frances, or might be expected to be made, if no prejudice was likely to arise from the extent in which the present offer had been entertained. That judgment was formed upon the opinion entertained, that the Court's duty was not to determine whether the proposal of marriage appeared upon the evidence before it to be a proposal as eligible as it might have been wished that a proposal of marriage to Lady Frances should be, but whether, after a careful regard to the effect of every circumstance in the case before the Court, and due reflection upon all the consequences that might follow such a proceeding on the part of the Court, the Court was called upon to interfere as far as its powers, such as they are, would enable it to interpose, by its prohibition, to endeavour to prevent the proposal from being carried into effect. I have reconsidered the whole subject, including in that consideration the matter laid before me upon the discussion of the motion lately heard before me, and judging, as well as I am able, how much there is of truth in the anonymous communication which occasioned that motion. The notice of motion prays a reference to the Master to consider and report upon the circumstances which have become known to Mrs. Taylor since the Master made his report; but no circumstances were mentioned to me, except such as were detailed in that anonymous communication; and in the course of hearing Counsel, I have already stated that the Court could, in the first instance, judge of the effect of these circumstances, without a reference to the Master. The result is, that having regard to all which up to this period has passed in the progress of this business—to so much of the anonymous communication as can be considered as founded in truth, to all the possible consequences of withholding consent, as well as to the consequences of not withholding it, and to what appears to me to be the fixed and unalterable purpose of Lady Frances, after all the information which she has received upon the various parts of this subject (whatever may have created that purpose, or contributed to render it unalterable), and to all the circumstances to which my attention has been drawn, I do not find sufficient reason for pronouncing a judgment now different in its effects from that which was before delivered. The reconsideration of this subject, upon new matter, may be thought by Counsel to open this business to an appeal from the dismissal of the motion to be presented without unreasonable delay to the House of Lords. Should that be the case, it cannot but be a great satisfaction to me that any error of judgment into which I may have fallen may be corrected, and the highest authority in that case may enable judgment to be formed by the parties interested in what an imperfect sense, and in how limitted a degree, considering the nature of its jurisdiction, the Court can be said, as it is usually said, to stand in *loco parentis* as to its Wards, and more especially where, with respect to any Ward, the proceedings which have been had during some years, in the suit which placed the party in Court in the character of a Ward, have been such, as upon inspection of those which have been had in the present case they appear to have been.

HOAX ON SIR JOHN EAMER.

Another hoax of a very disagreeable nature was, on Thursday last, played off on that worthy Alderman Sir John Eamer. Perhaps no man has been singled out more frequently for this species of waggish mirth (to say the least of it) than Sir John; and from the frequency with which it has occurred, no doubt whatever is entertained but that it is the work of some person who is hostile to the worthy Baronet. Last year a hoax was played upon him, and several chaldrons of coals were sent to his house in Queen square, also a coffin, a quantity of musical instruments, laxuries of all descriptions, and " last not least" two police-officers, to investigate a robbery said to have been committed in his house; Letters, to the number of 60 a day, have sometimes been received for him at the Town Hall, which, on being opened, generally proved to be full of nonsense.

The present hoax is altogether of a different description. Letters were despatched to all the City Alderman, Deputies, and other important characters, with Sir John Eamer's compliments, requesting they would favour him with their company to dinner. Sir John was too much respected to leave such an invitation unattended to, and accordingly, about dinner hour, a double knock came to the door, and Mr. Deputy Box was announced. He was ushered up, and received with all the welcome of a friend; and soon afterwards several other knocks came, and a number of other Gentleman were announced, all of whom received the same cordial welcome, although it did puzzle Sir John a little to guess what could bring so many nnexpected visitants together in full dress. For a whole hour after they kept pouring in, till the City was nearly drained of every good judge of turtle or claret; and Sir John then, fearing that something was the matter, ventured to ask to what chance he was indebted for the distinguished honour of so much company? The answer, of course, led to a complete *denouement*, and the chagrin of Sir John, and the consternation of his guests, may be more readily conceived than described. An entertainment, as confortable as the time would allow, was served up, and the evening was passed with an hilarity which the author of the hoax little expected.

[*The Morning Herald.—March* 16.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazetta.

SIR,—I am one of those, who, being alarmed at the appearance of the country in the year 1796, when the payments at the Bank were suspended, and fearing a general calamity, collected about 100 guineas, which, like many of my neighbours, I deposited in a secret drawer, and they remain there to this day carefully sealed up. They are placed in the drawer adjoining to that in which I usually keep a few bank-notes for the use of my household concerns; and having retired into my own room to reflect on the late mercantile disasters, and to see how far my property was likely to be affected, I overheard a curious conversation passing within my bureau; which, deeming not inapplicable to the present state of things, I immediately took down in short-hand, and enclose the same to you, to be disposed of in any manner you may judge fit.

The conversation is between a Guinea and a One-pound Note:—

Guinea.—It is very hard that in this country of freedom I and my whole kindred should be deprived of our liberty, while you, who impose on the community, should be suffered to circulate over the whole country as our representative.

Note.—It may appear hard; but when the general good requires a sacrafice, all members of the community should bear with their lot; and, for my own part, I do not see why every purpose is not answered by us which you could effect: and if you were to appear, you would be treated as criminal, and be instantly transported; so I think you are much indebted to us whom you regard as your enemies.

Guinea.—That is an argument which I have often heard, but do not attach any weight to it, as whoever might send me abroad would expect a guinea's worth of property in return: and as the merchants abroad take also our manufactures, remittances must be made to pay for them; and if the export exceeds the import during the year, the balance must be paid in cash to the English merchant, and would be paid in guineas as long as they were to be procured abroad, or bullion, which would afterwards be convertible into our current coin: so I do not see any reason to fear this transportation which you so kindly wish to avert.

Note.—All this argument is very plausible; but as the foundation is visionary, it fails of convincing. You take it for granted, that the balance of trade which is carried on with the Continent is in favour of this country, whereas the contrary is the fact; and, therefore, the balance which is due to foreigners must be paid. If you were in circulation, you would undoubtedly be remitted, at the present high price of bullion, and others the following year; so that, by degrees, all the gold in circulation would be sent to the Continent, as they do not stand in need of many of our manufactures: whereas now the balance due to them can only be paid in goods; and whether they require them or not, they have no other way of being paid, and are thus forced to encourage our manufactures.

Guinea.—I have been so long confined here, that I know very little of what passes; the balance of trade was formerly considered to be in favour of this country, which accounted for its wealth. I should like to know a few more particulars, as my welfare is so much concerned.

Note.—Trade is much altered since your time. The war very naturally created many difficulties in commerce, and rendered our communication with Germany, France, and Italy so very precarious, that our manufacturers at home were encouraged to introduce the manufactories of linens, lace, and silks, which are now arrived at such perfection, that we need not the aid of foreigners; and for the encouragement of our own countrymen, a duty, amounting to a prohibition, is laid on those manufactures which we formerly received from the continent, and for which in return they received in great abundance the staple commodities of this country, such as hardware, woollens, &c., and which produced a great balance in our favour. But as we now reject their manufactures, they in return prohibit ours, and have established factories of their own for such articles as were formerly supplied by us. The spirit of intercourse is thus entirely broken, and must remain so, until some more liberal commercial arrangements are introduced: so that you may now remain where you are, and be thankful to have a faithful representative in me.

Guinea.—Your arguments respecting trade are certainly good; and it therefore appears, that as long as the price of bullion remains so high, and the balance of trade continues against this country, it is for the public advantage that I remain in my concealment. But as you have called yourself my faithful representative, I must beg leave to contradict such an assertion, although I admit that you have contributed to the good of the country in a certain degree.

Note.—Why am I not your faithful representative? I am given, in discharge of debts, and am as freely exchanged for valuable articles as you could be; and as the offers at the Bank contain as much bullion as will redeem me when the restriction act is repealed, I may call myself with truth your representative.

Guinea.—That the coffers at the Bank contain much bullion, is, I believe, generally admitted, but I never heard any one assert that they contained as much as would answer the notes in circulation. This would argue that the Bank never issued a note without receiving a solid consideration in return, and as far as regards their own commercial concerns, this is, I believe, the fact; but what have they received in return for their immense loans to Government? Nothing but Exchequer-bills; and therefore all those notes which have been advanced for such loans, have only the security of Government, and may be considered as Government paper, without having a solid and valuable deposit placed in the coffers of the Bank in lieu of such issue.

Note.—True; but are not Exchequer-bills as good as cash, so long as the Government of the country is conducted with regularity, and taxes are paid.

Guinea.—Yes; but no longer; and upon that I build my superiority over you. And although you may not like to hear so much truth, I shall ever maintain, that until the amount of bullion is equal to the notes in circulation, although you may be a useful medium, yet you can never be a faithful representative of your nominal or expressed quantity of current coin.

Note.—The matter then seems to stand thus:—that you must consent to remain a prisoner till the balance of trade becomes in favour of this country, and that my circulation must be diminished, particularly that part of it which was given as a loan to Government, and the quantity of bullion increased preparatory

to the re-circulation of specie—a circumstance which will be hailed with joy by the country, not for the pleasure of again carrying your inconvenient bulk in the pocket, but as the signal that the trade of the country is recovering, and that good old times are once more experienced in Great Britain.

Guinea.—So my release seems to depend on circumstances which, according to existing regulations, can never happen for so long as we continue to encourage our own manufacturers in the linen, silk, and other trades, which seem formerly to have belonged to foreigners, so long will they refuse to admit any of our articles; and as we have an immense annual importation of corn, hemp, iron, timber, wool, &c., the trade must ever leave a considerable balance against this country; and instead of its being paid as it now is, guineas when in circulation will always be resorted to, let them bear what price they may abroad; so that I may remain here for ever.

Note.—Yes; I rather think it is so intended. Many wise people have advocated your cause, and have talked about exchanges, entered into deep calculations, and assigned reasons for prolonging your imprisonment, which neither they nor any of their hearers seemed to understand, and it all ended in nothing; and Ministers continue in the same determination at present, as the Restriction Act is to be renewed after its approaching expiration in July next.

Guinea.—I see clearly how the matter stands; but as my liberty is so interesting to me, you will excuse my continuing the subject a little longer, as you seem to conduct it on such fair grounds. Ministers are quite right in their decision; as, without considering whether the balance of trade is for or against this country, they know full well that the balance due to the Bank is heavily against them; and as the Bank have not received valuable consideration for those notes which were advanced to Government, Ministers can never expect that such notes will be paid in specie. Therefore, till the balance due to the Bank is paid, there does not exist a possibility of altering the circulating medium.

Note.—You have exactly hit it; and your incarceration must continue, unless you can point out any remedy for a disease so desperate and hopeless as you represent it.

Guinea.—I will. First, then, let Ministers discharge the debt due to the Bank; and they will then go into the question on its own merits, indifferent as to the result, being only anxious to secure the benefit of the country. They are the best judges of the balance of trade, and also whether any alteration in the prohibitory duties would operate in favour of this country. If the balance of trade is now, and is suffered to remain, against us, it is impossible that I can ever be put in circulation with a prospect of long enjoying my native air; and under such circumstances I have candour to confess, that the sacrifice of my liberty is necessary for the public good. There seems, however, still a hope—either to reduce me in my composition, so as to render my exportation unprofitable at the highest value of bullion; or to allow my value to fluctuate, as all other commodities do in this country, and as the current coin itself does in all other countries except this. There may be difficulties in the adoption of either of these plans but where the patient is labouring under a severe complaint, some exertions must be made to effect a cure.

Note.—I must say, that you seem to understand the subject better than any person that I have ever heard converse on it; and as the circulation of guineas would not prevent that of Bank-notes, which in commerce will ever be required, I freely consent to your release under proper regulations, and will assist you to the extent of my power.

Here, Mr. Editor, the conversation ended; and if you think it worth your notice, I beg you will give it place in your valuable paper.

I am, Sir your obedient servant,
MERCATOR.

PARLIAMENT of LOWER CANADA.

The provincial parliament of Lower Canada assembled on the 12th of January, when his grace the Governor in Chief addressed to them the following speech from the Throne.

"*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, & Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.*

"His Royal Highness the Prince Regent having been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint me to be Governor in Chief of the British provinces in North America, and to commit to my immediate charge the administration of the Government of Lower Canada, it became my duty to call you together for the necessary dis patch of public business.

"It is, however, with infinate regret, that I have to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of Her Majesty's death. Though this has not reached me officially, yet the circumstantial manner in which it has been announced, leaves me no cause to doubt the fatal event to have taken place on the 16th of November. I therefore conceive it to be incumbent upon us all, to adjourn the public business for such a space of time as may shew our respect to the memory of Her Majesty, whose conduct has for so many years made her an ornament to the high station she has filled.

"It is therefore my intention that this Parliament be now prorogued to the twenty-second day of this month."

In the *Montreal Gazette* of the 20th January, we meet with the following document, having reference to the internal agitations of Upper Canada, already brought to our notice through the English Journals.

Cornwall, November 27, 1818.

"The following address from the township of Cornwall, has been forwarded to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, by Archibald M'Lean, Esq. with a letter, in which he states, that the lateness of the season, and the bad state of the roads, have prevented its receiving a great number of other signatures.

"*To His Excellency Sir Peregine Maitland, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, Lt.-Governor and Commander of His Majesty's Forces in the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.*

"We, his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of the township of Cornwall, in the Eastern District, at a period when your Excellency is receiving petitions and addresses from other townships and places within this province cannot reconcile it to ourselves to remain silent, lest your Excellency might suppose that we yield a tacit approbation to the sentiments contained in some of these addresses from persons styling themselves "Friends to Inquiry."

"We cannot on this occasion conceal from your Excellency our fears, that sedition and discontent, in the garb of patriotism, may have misled many of his Majesty's loyal subjects in this province; but we trust, that whatever may be the plans, and however mischievous may be the advice of the incendiary who has thus lighted the torch of discontent, the good sense of his Majesty's subjects will ultimately prevail, and point out to them ere too late, the happiness which the inhabitants generally enjoy under their present mild and considerate government and that the fancied grievances which have lately been so loudly spoken of, may be discovered to be, as they really are, the mere creations of an individual, industrious and desirous to stir up jealousy, distrust, discontent, and disloyalty, in a province, where, till his arrival, confidence in the government, peace and prosperity in all classes of the community, and loyalty, tried and confirmed, to his Majesty's person and government, had reigned without interruption. Against such a person we beg to assure your Excellency, we shall always be upon our guard, and we observe with much pleasure, that your excellency has submitted the proceedings which have already taken place in the province, and which have originated with such an individual, as a fit subject for legislative consideration.

"While we have so recent and strong an instance of the anxiety of your Excellency, to preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the province, we cannot refrain from assuring your Excellency of our entire confidence in the wisdom of your Excellency's administration of the Goverement, and our conviction that the public good, is, and will be its primary object.

"We beg your Excellency will do us the justice to believe that discontent and disloyalty are terms unknown as applicable to us, and that amongst us, their friends and supporters will find neither countenance or support. [Here follow ninety nine signatures.]

"*To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following reply.*

"Gentlemen.—Your loyal address has afforded me much satisfaction: not that I needed fresh proof of your devotion to the constitution, nor of your friendly disposition to the government of your country; but it appears to me that you have adopted the best means of convincing the United Empire at large, that the people of Upper Canada have still a claim to the distinguished, not less for tranquil and neighbourly demeanour in peace, than for a spirit of loyalty and gallantry in war.

"Your address will in a great measure remove the evil impressions which late events and late publications must have created, and the continued existence of which must inevitably have robbed the province of that rapid growth in population, which results from the acquisition of European emigration.

"In this view, gentlemen, esteeming it highly beneficial to the interests of the province, I am particularly satisfied with your address."

From a statement of imports and exports, at the port of Quebec, for the year 1818, we find that during that period 388 vessels, in burthen 90,418 tons, and manned by 4048 men, had arrived there, while 409 vessels had cleared out, measuring together 94,675 tons, and carrying 4343 men. The exports were chiefly timber, provisions, furs, and peltries, the imports, paying duty are all included under the heads of wines, liquors, sugar, molasses, coffee, tobacco, snuff, salt, teas, and *playing cards*. Of this last mentioned article of merchandize, the packs amounted in number to 11,324, which is perhaps a proof that the Canadians are more fond of spending their leisure time at the card table, then in more serious and useful amusements.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—March 9, 1819.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester and the Marquis of Downshire took the oaths and their seats.

Judgment was affirmed in the appeal cause Mackintosh *v.* M'Kenzie.

One evidence was examined in the divorce case of Taaffe *v.* Taaffe.—Further proceedings postponed till Thursday se'nnight.

Mr. Bullock, from the Treasury, presented a Return of the Amount of Duties laid in Great Britain, from the 5th January, 1815, to 5th January, 1819.

Lord Wodehouse presented a Petition from Falmouth, praying for a revision of the Penal Code. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Spicer, from Chelsea Hospital, presented an account of unclaimed Prize-money.

Lord Kenyon presented a petition from the parish of Mary-le-bone, signed by thirteen hundred inhabitants, against the renewal of the Insolvent Debtors' Act. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Marquis of Downshire presented a petition from Dublin, which, he said, was signed by the Lord Mayor, many of the nobility, and 3,000 householders, against the Window Tax. The petition having been read at length, his Lordship said, he was empowered by the petitioners to express their sincere gratitude to their Lordships, for the attention which had been paid to the prayer of their petition, which he had the honour to present last Session. He was not now even to insist upon the total abolition of the tax, but only for such a diminution of it as might at once be convenient to the Government, and a relief to the population. For the truth of the allegations contained in the petition he could himself vouch. Nothing could be more miserable than was the state of the poorer orders, who, in consequence of the heavy pressure of this tax, were obliged, in great numbers, to crowd together in a small space, and, even thus crowded, to shut out both the light and air. When disease got into habitations thus circumstanced, it was found almost impossible to remove it. His Majesty's Irish Government, both under the present Chief Governor, and under the Government of the Noble Earl opposite (Earl Whitworth), had done much to eradicate the dreadful fever which had long raged in Ireland; but every effort for that purpose must prove abortive, until sufficient ventilation could be established in the habitations of the poor, against which this tax operated as a powerful barrier. He said, with respect to the state of the public mind in Ireland, he felt sincere pleasure in bearing his testimony to the kindly disposition of the people. He had watched with care the public meetings which had taken place of late, and nothing could be better ordered, or more temperate, than was their conduct. He felt it his duty to say thus much to their Lordships on the state of the public mind, and the public tranquillity which reigned throughout Ireland, having just returned from a residence of some time in that country. His Lordship then concluded by moving that the Petition do lie on the table. Ordered.

His Lordship then presented petitions from Belfast, and the City and Liberties of Londonderry, to the same effect. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Noble Marquis then rose to move for certain papers, relative to the state of the Taxation in Ireland; but none of his Majesty's Ministers being present, he did not persevere in his motion.

Lord Kenyon presented a petition from the Vestry Men of the Parish of St. Gile's, relative to the regulation of Parish Apprentices, under the 56th of his present Majesty. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Earl of Aylesbury presented a petition from the Borough of Marlborough, against any alteration in the Duty on Coals.

The Earl of Dartmouth presented a similar petition from a town in Staffordshire, the name of which we could not hear. Both were ordered to lie on the table.

The Earl of Shaftesbury moved the second reading of the Smuggler's Apprehension Reward Bill.

The Steam Boat Tonnage Bill, and the Plate Glass Company's Bill were read a second time.

Adjourned at a Quarter after Five o'clock, till to-morrow, (this day).

HOUSE OF COMMONS—March 9, 1819.

DEFAULTERS.

The names of the defaulters on the ballot were read over, for the purpose of compelling their attendance on a future day.

The Speaker hoped he should be allowed to enforce upon the House, the propriety of making orders to compell the attendance of Members. Gentlemen should be aware that they are liable to the censure of the House for not attending a ballot, because the object was not so much to compel them to be present in a particular instance, as to induce their attendance on the House generally. He need not say, that coming down after the doors were locked was perfectly nugatory, so far as such attendance was meant to evade a breach of the Order of the House.

A Member rose to make some observations which we could not distinctly hear. We believe he meant to say, that he had attended about five minutes after the doors were locked.

The Speaker declared he had not the slightest intention to allude to the Honourable Gentleman personally; he did not know that the Honourable Member was included in the number of those who had been so circumstanced.

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The Speaker then proceeded to call over the names of defaulters upon a late Election Committee, and they were ordered to attend on a future day.

Mr. W. Wynn, on this occasion, observed, that he did not conceive that a Member, who had come down after the doors was shut, ought to be excused. The late Sir W. Young was once in a situation of that kind; he came after the door was locked, and answered to his name through the key-hole; but that was not considered as a proper attendance, and he was taken into custody by the Serjeant at Arms.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' ACT.

Mr. Brougham presented a petition, which he said was signed by a most respectable body of the Inhabitants of the City of Westminster, praying that the Insolvent Debtors' Act might not be renewed in its present shape; but that if it were renewed, it might be considerably altered and reduced.

The Solicitor General wished to inform the House, that it never was the intention of the Law Officers of the Crown to propose the renewal of the Bill as it now stood; but it would be most important to preserve the principle of that Act; and he had no doubt but that such alteration and amendments would be adopted as should completely remedy the evils which grew out of the present law—such as should not operate as a hardship on the honest debtor, while the interest of the creditor would be duly consulted. It was the intention of his Hon. and Learned Friend to refer the consideration of the whole of this question to a Committee.

Mr. Alderman Waithman said, he had merely rose to express a hope that the Attorney General, when he moved to refer this subject to a Committee, would have a due proportion of mercantile and commercial men upon the Committee; as there were very few Members of a different description in that House, who had a sufficient sympathy for the unhappy creditor. Whenever the motion for appointing the Committee should come regularly before the House, he should make some further observations on this question. The petition was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Brougham said, he had another petition to present from a different description of persons in favour of the Bill. It was from the prisoners confined for debt in the Castle of Lancaster; they admitted that many abuses existed under the present law, by improper persons having been released from their debts; and all the prisoners prayed for was, that in any measure to be hereafter adopted, the principle of the Act might not be departed from. This petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Brougham presented another petition to the same effect from the debtors confined in the King's Bench prison. They stated that in the various statements which were already published on the subject, there had been great exaggerations as to the amount of the property lost in consequence of debtor's taking the benefit of the Act. They did not deny the existence of abuses, but conceived that these might be easily remedied; and they prayed that the principle of the Act might be preserved. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Brougham said, he felt it necessary to make a remark on the petition presented from the Parish of Mary-le-bone, by an Hon. Bart. who had stated, that all the petitioners had suffered under the Insolvent Act. Now that was not stated in the petition, and it could not be the fact, as it was impossible that all those persons were in a condition to give credit.

Sir James Graham replied, that the petitioners waited on him; that they declared that every one who signed the petition was a sufferer, and had been defrauded of property in consequence of this Act, and they authorised him to state that fact specially to the House. The general phrase of all those who had contracted debts, when called on to pay the same, was "We will give you a bill on Lord Redesdale," meaning, that they intended to take the benefit of the Act. There was not one of the petitioners who had not been thus defrauded by persons assuming false characters, and pretending to be persons of some property, and then, after having, by such means, obtained the goods of tradesmen, they got some friend to arrest them, and went into prison. When these persons afterwards came before the Court, the creditors could get nothing from them. Another absurdity, as well as hardship, arising out of the Act was, that of appointing one assignee, and that assignee was the Clerk of the Court.

The Attorney General felt it necessary to contradict the assertion which had just been made by the Hon. Baronet, who said that the Clerk of the Insolvent Court was made an assignee for every insolvent. Nothing could be more unfounded. The only thing done on the discharge of an insolvent was, to appoint the Clerk of the Court a provisional assignee, because there was nobody else to appoint at the time; but the moment that any property appeared to be forthcoming, and that any creditors appeared to claim it, the provisional assignee immediately handed over to them. There were also certain rules in the Court, which produced a most beneficial effect. He was informed by the Learned Gentleman who presided there, that he generally appointed a receiver, who took care of the property of the insolvents for the use of the creditors, and handed it over to them when they regularly claimed it. He was also assured, that during the last year no less a sum than 15,000l. was thus received, for the benefit of the creditors of insolvents who came before the Court. The Clerk was nothing more than the provisional assignee, until the property could be given up to the creditors, and if any abuses existed in this instance, they arose from the negligence of the creditors in not coming in due time to claim the property. Many of them did not give themselves the trouble to do so, and therefore they had no cause for complaint.

Mr. Brougham observed, that when it was admitted by every body that there ought to be a Committe of Inquiry (and when even the opposers of the Bill were not hostile to the principle of it), the most proper, and the wisest course would now be to defer all discussions on the subject, unless it came regularly before the House.

Mr. G. Lamb fully agreed with the Hon. and Learned Gentleman who spoke last, that a discussion on the Bill, at this time, was by no means desirable. But he hoped in any measure that might hereafter be adapted, the interest of the honest creditor would be duly consulted; and that he should not be subjected to those frauds which had heretofore been practiced on so many thousand of persons. *(Loud cries of Hear, hear!)*

GAME LAWS.

Mr. Brand rose to bring forward his promised Motion on this subject, which, he said, was intimately connected with the moral condition of the lower orders of the people. In the last Parliament, a report was made by a Committee on this question; and the opinion of the Committee was, that all game ought to be the property of the occupier of the land on which such game was found. Here the Hon. Member entered into a general history of the Game Laws from the earliest period, and came to the law which was passed in the reign of Charles II. when all the household property of the country was excluded from the possession of game, and the Lords of Manors had the exclusive right over it. From that time to the present, there was nothing but repealed Acts of Parliament, vesting such right in Lords of Manors, contrary to the laws of justice and of nature. So long as so much personal property existed in this country as there was in it at present, it would be impossible for the landed proprietors to exclude the other part of the community from the enjoyment of that which by nature and by justice he was entitled to. Thus, all little proprietors of land, and the richest merchants, were precluded from the enjoyment of game; and the consequence was, a general encouragement to poachers, and a temptation to most immoral acts. Against this unjust system of legislation, the whole people of the country protested. The returns made to the House last year, would prove what numbers of people had been sent to prison in consequence of the severity of the Game Laws; and he would venture to say, that if one were to study upon the most effectual means of demoralizing the country, they could not do it more effectually than by passing these Game Laws. It was certainly of the highest advantage to the country that landed proprietors should reside upon their estates, and the measure which he contemplated would rather induce them to do so, than create in their minds any objection to it. Yet the sanction of the earliest times went to establish the actual right of the occupiers of land to whatever game might be found upon it, and this he should prove from certain extracts from the Institutes. [Here the Hon. Member read the extracts, which stated that persons possessing land were entitled to the game upon it, *ratione soli.*] But against this it was urged, that the Lord of the Manor, and not the persons deriving under him, had the exclusive right; he however, denied the fact, and was warranted by the antient law of the land in considering the occupier as the rightful proprietor of the game. He contended that the Lord of the Manor himself, unless he had introduced a specific clause in the lease for possessing the exclusive right to the game, should not be authorised to kill game on the land of the lessee. A great advantage that would result from an alteration in the present system, would be an abundant supply of game to the markets. The occupiers of land, and not poachers, would then be the venders, and he saw no reason why a farmer should not have the same right to game as he had to sheep and oxen. The only difference was, that game could not be affixed to the soil; but why should accident give a right in one case more than in another? It was to be deplored that the lower orders were now more readily excited to offences of this nature than reputable persons in the commission of them; yet this would not be the case if the obnoxious monopoly were done away. Let game have its fair value, and the incitement to poaching must necessarily cease. But some individuals might urge, that increased facilities of possessing game might lead to more frequent instances of theft; this, however, was an erroneous idea; for the increase of moral feeling and the lessening the value would produce incalculably better effects upon society than the power of search which was now sanctioned. In France where game was property, property in this respect was more infinitely divisible. He was far from maintaining that game ought not be preserved; on the contrary he should recommend the measure as most expedient, but let it be effected by respecting the property of the poor as well as the rich. It was his opinion, that nets, snares, and air-guns ought to be rejected in preserving game; they could serve no legitimate purpose, and were contrary in every respect to the practice which ought to be adopted. He was aware that by the existing law the Crown had certain rights which it would be difficult to infringe upon. The Royal Franchises and the Free Warrens he should except from the measures he had in view as they were secured by an exclusive exemption. It was a question of much importance, as regarding property in game, to ascertain in what light any spoliation of it should be considered; it was too severe to adjudge it larceny, inasmuch as it was held in public opinion to be an offence comparatively venial; and he thought that it might be rendered a subject to a penalty of five pounds, or twenty at most, to be recovered by summons before a Magistrate; and that, in cases where depredation might be more extensive, the party aggrieved should institute an action at law against the offender. He had consulted with several persons of liberal minds upon the present subject, and they all concurred in the opinions which he had long entertained with regard to it. Their sentiments he had embodied into a regular statement, and he should now conclude, by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Laws for the Preservation of Game.

Sir John Shelley objected to the Bill, upon the principle, that it would necessarily tend to create, in the minds of the country Gentlemen, a dislike to reside upon their estates, and thereby increase the aggravation of the Poor Laws.

Mr. Banks was convinced that the proposed measure would rather serve to demoralize than improve the habits of the lower orders; offences would be multiplied by the facilities to temptation which it held out; and he thought the principle of the Bill as false as it would be prejudicial to society. The Hon. Gent. concluded various other observations by stating, that he should vote against the Bill in every stage.

Mr. Curwen observed, that upon a former occasion a very stong feeling prevailed that the whole of the Game Laws ought to be done away and the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down knew little of the detestation in which these laws were generally held by many country Gentlemen when he spoke so warmly in support of their continuance. The measure which his Hon. Friend had in view would render it a crime to kill game under certain circumstances; and this being the case, many persons who now transgressed would be dissuaded from offending by a sense of shame, which he was certain, would actuate them. There were, no doubt, among poachers some very bad characters, but it was no less true, that there were likewise among them many respectable individuals, who would not kill game illicitly if they could reconcile it to their minds as criminal. He hoped the House would see the necessity of revising these laws, and allow to the occupier of land that right which is *bona fide* vested in him as such. This right being once established, all men would be interested in maintaining it, and disgrace would invariably pursue the person who would violate it. The existing system he considered detestable and abhorrent, and should therefore most readily give his vote in support of the measure proposed by his Hon. Friend.

Mr. F. Lewis followed on the same side, and maintained that the object which the Bill contemplated was only to give persons possessing land the absolute and uncontrolled power over it. It was a substantive offence to disturp an individual in the possession of his property; but it was manifestly wrong to make that an offence in the contemplation of the law, which was not really so in its own nature. He agreed most willingly to the adoption of some legislative measure calculated to do away the evils which resulted from the present operation of the Game Laws. Leave given.

PRICE CURRENT.

Cotton Ahmood,	per Surat Candy of 21f Mds or 7 Cwt.	2[illegible] 0 0
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		220 0 00
Ditto Bownaghur,		210 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		205 0 00
Ditto Limree Wudwan,	Nominal,	235 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		207 0 00
Ditto Kutch,	no demand.	235 0 00
Ditto Ditto Toomil,		205 0 00
Mangrole and Pore,	nominal	215 0 00
Bengal Rice 1 sort,	per Bag	205 0 00
Ditto unhotled 2 do.	do. do.	10 0 00
Ditto Moongey,	do. do.	8 0 00
Sugar Bengal real 1 sort,	per Bag	6 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	30 0 00
Ditto Batavia in Canister,	per Maund of 25 seers 1 sicca,	28 0 00
Ditto China in Chest,	per Surat Maund of 41 seers	7 0 00
Ditto 2 sort,		6 1 00
Sugar Candy Chinchu,	per Surat Maund of 43½ seers	6 0 00
Ditto do. Canton,	do. do.	10 2 00
Ditto do. [illegible]	do. do.	10 0 00
Raw Silk Nankeen,	per pucka seer	9 0 00
Raw Silk Canton, 1st,	15 seers for a B'bay Maund	17 2 00
Ditto do. 2 do.	do. do.	12 0 00
Ditto do. 3 do.	do. do.	18 [illegible]
Salt petre,	per Bag	10 0 00
Gunnees,	per 100	18 0 00
Benjamin 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 40 seers or 37½	20 0 00
Ditto Europe marke,	Ditto Ditto	40 0 00
Ghee Caranchy,	per Bombay Maund	7 2 00
Wheat Jambooser,	per Cr. of 8 Parah	28 0 00
Wheat Surat,		32 0 00
Gram Surat, new,	per ditto do.	19 0 00
Paddy,	per ditto Moora	30 0 00
Cocoanut Oil,	per B'bay Maund	3 1 00
Jengely do.	per do.	2[illegible] 00
Pepper Tellichery,	per Cr. of 4 Robins	1[illegible] 0 00
Bhatcole,	ditto	142 0 00
Ditto Eastern,	per do. of 21 maunds	130 0 00
Ginger Bengal,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds or 821 lbs.	62 0 00
—— Malabar	per Bombay Candy of 22 Mds. or 616lbs.	52 0 00
Turmeric Bengal,	per Surat Candy,	40 0 00
Hemp Concan,	per Bombay Candy,	115 0 00
Ghanty,	per Ditto	105 6 00
Northern,	per Surat Candy,	80 0 00
Cardamums 1 sort,	per Surat Maund of 42 seers	70 0 00
Sandal Wood 1 sort,	at 40 to 50 pieces to a Cr. of 21 Mds. or 588 lb	180 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	70 and 80 do. do.	150 0 00
Ditto 3 do.	do. do.	120 0 00
Beetlenut white Malay,	per Surat Candy of 21 Maunds	60 0 00
—— Malabar,	Bombay Candy,	58 0 00
Coir Laccadav,	Cr. of 21 Mds.	57 0 00
Copra New,	per do. of 4 Robins	50 0 00
Dammer Malacca Raw,	per Surat Candy of 22 Maunds	60 0 00
Ditto boiled,		55 0 00
Sago,	per Maund	2 0 00
Quick Silver,	per Surat Maund	40 0 00
Vermillion,	per Bundle	1 1 75
Camphor China,	per Maund of 42 seers	28 0 00
Tin in large slab,	per Maund 40 seers	11 2 00
Tutenague,	per Surat Maund	11 2 00
Elephants teeth Europe,	per do. do.	50 0 00
Nutmegs	per pound	2 1 00
Mace,	per pound	3 2 00
Cassia,	do. do.	0 2 25
Cloves, 1 sort,	per S. Maund	68 0 00
Ditto 2 do.	do. do.	55 0 00
Coffee Mocha,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	18 0 00
Ditto Java,	ditto	none
Ditto Bourbon,	ditto	none
Almonds,	per do. do.	4 0 00
Kismises	do. do. do.	4 2.00
Hing Europe Market,	per Surat Maund of 44 seers	12 0 00
Brimstone,	per 2 Surat Mds. 21 Candy	75 0 00
Cochineal,	per pound	16 2 00
Saffron, Free of Oil,	per do.	40 0 00
Iron Swedish,	per Surat Candy	62 0 00
Ditto English,	ditto	44 0 00
Ditto Malwan,	ditto	45 0 00
Steel in Tub,	per Cwt.	11 0 00
Ditto Bundles,	ditto.	12 0 00
Pig lead,	per do.	0 2 00
Copper, Sheathing,	per Surat Maund	23 0 00
Ditto plate,	per do. do.	23 2 00
Copper Nails,	per Cwt.	60 0 00
Brass, Ditto,	ditto	42 0 00
Tar,	per Barrel	30 0 00
Tin Plates,	per chest	20 0 00
Red lead,	per Cwt.	11 0 00
White lead,	per do.	14 0 00
Brandy,	per Gallon	5 0 00
Gin,	per large case	30 0 00
Arrack Columbo,	per Gallon	3 0 00
In Bond,	Nominal,	
Spanish Dollars,	per 100	217 0 00
German Crowns,	per do0	212 0 00
Venetians,	per 100	490 0 00
Gubbas,	per 100	478 1 00
Remittance to England at six months		2 2 per Rupee
Freight to England	nominal,	8 per Ton.
Loose Freight		5 per Ton.
Exchange on Calcutta,	B'bay Rs. 108 per 100 Sicca.	
on Madras.	par.	

Commercial. Our Cotton market may now said to be at a stand one solitary ship is only loading for England,

Staples are low, but most other articles from Europe yield a fair profit.

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